PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 53,810—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M., 1906.				
9th June	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
16th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	DONGOLA	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
14th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
21st ,,	ARABIA	7908	.....	.....
28th ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	BRITANNIA	6625
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	.....
11th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MOULTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
25th ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	MARMORA	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	8490	.....	.....

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th May, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured,
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th June 1906.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6630	Etienne	6th Sep. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th June 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs, 295
For further Particulars apply to

P. de, BURE Agent.
57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAY 15th, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	595	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	595	*770	450	*575
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	City of Lucknow	3330	May 4	.. 16	June 1	June 7
B	City of Agra	4230	.. 14	.. 28	.. 9	.. 16
B	City of Karachi	5800	.. 25	June 7	.. 17	.. 22
A	Aston Hall	3628	June 1	.. 14	.. 27	July 3
B	Stanley Hall	5800	.. 21	July 5	July 18	.. 24
B	Trafford Hall	4400	.. 30	.. 13	.. 26	.. 31
A	Branksome Hall	4410	July 10	.. 23	Aug 5	Aug 11
B	Merton Hall	4331	.. 24	Aug 6	.. 18	.. 25
B						

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Lights.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LAMA	2170	Mon.	11 June	5 p.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	8 June	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 11th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomreh, and Bussreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,993 tons, on or about 22nd June calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 16th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
5th June, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
* † FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicic	5334	8th June 1906.
* † TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	30th ,,
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th July ,,
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st ,, ,,

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company whion takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,600	28th June 1906.

For further particular regarding Pas sages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,530	A. Cogliolo	16th June 1906.
S. RUBATTINO	4,490	M. Saporiti	15th July ,,
CATANIA	4,030	.....	15th Aug. ,,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 515 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 325. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beisito	17th July ,,
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Aug. ,,

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent,
Hornby Road, No. 30.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

DAY, DRESS, TENNIS, 6 FOR RS. 24, 30, 36.

NEGLIGE, SOFT FRONTS, STIFF CUFFS,
SMART & COMFORTABLE, 3 FOR RS. 13-8.
OR SIX FOR RS. 26.

BY PRACTICAL ENGLISH CUTTERS.

HOAR & CO., {THE RECORD SHIRT MAKERS.} BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS

RECEIVE ORDERS FOR

WEDDING CAKES

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THEM SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES

OF ANY MAGNITUDE AT SHORT NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS

25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Gross Tons.	Commander.	Date of Departure.
SHAH AMEER	2,987	B. Piggot	10th June

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and further particulars apply to

ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 28th May, 1906.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA

THE LONDON DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of :—

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply ;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings ;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX

of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 25 letters.

A copy of the 1906 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for

TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY Co., Ltd.,
25, ABCHURCH LANE LONDON, E.C.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

BECK'S
PILSENER BEER
KEY-BRAND.

A PERFECT BEER FOR THE TROPICS

Wholesome, light and refreshing, bright and sparkling

A RELIABLE AND PURE

MALT AND HOP BEER,

tested in numerous analyses by eminent English and Continental experts.

Frequent shipments constantly received.

(Obtainable from all WINE MERCHANTS and DEALERS in BEER)

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods, including :—

Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware,
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc. etc.
Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address : "ANSWERS, LONDON"

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says :—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

"MINIMAX"
HAND
FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY
MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

MORE THAN 75,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,000 Actual Fires Extinguished.

THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it n one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this sement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR H L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NAWABZADA NASRULAHKHAN, who was SUFFERING from Fever for some days, is now QUITE WELL, and THANKS all those FRIENDS who had sent Telegrams and Letters inquiring after his Health.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 5th instant and are REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE delivery of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock, Shed No. 4.

All claims for damages &c., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the Steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. FERRERS,
Acting Agent.
Rubattino, Coy.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

By kind permission of Captain JONES
s. s. "HINDOO."
THE CREW (late "Othello" Minstrels)
WILL GIVE A
MINSTREL CONCERT.
Concluding with a Laughable Sketch Entitled
THE MAD ACTOR,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6TH 1906.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30.
Commencing 9 P. M. prompt.

ADMISSION FREE.
Collection in aid of INSTITUTE FUNDS.
A few Front Seats will be RESERVED at One Rupee each.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

A REWARD OF Rs. 10,000 will be paid to any person or persons GIVING SUCH INFORMATION as will lead to the detection and conviction of any one who may have CAUSED the FIRE which took place in the Colaba Press Godown on the 2nd June, 1906.

By Order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & CO.
Secretaries.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are advised that the TIMINGS of the LOCAL and SUBARBAN TRAINS between COLABA and VIRAR will be REVISED from MONDAY, the 11th June, 1906.

Detailed Timings may be ascertained from the Sheet Time Tables, exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 5th June, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JEHANGEER DORABJI NEEMUCHWALLA, of Bombay Parsee Solicitor, has contracted TO SELL to Mr. AHMED HAJI IBRAHIM HOOSEIN BHARUCHA, Suni Mahomedan, the undermentioned property.

Any Person having any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale, lease, trust, lien or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No: 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed irrespective of any such claims and such claims (if any) will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY IS AS FOLLOWS:—

ALL that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground together with the messuage, chawl or building standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of Grant Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 314 sq. yds. or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No: 12-12, New Nos: D-13489, 13490, Old Survey No: 182-182, and New Survey No: D-5937, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No: 2317 (5), Street No: 269D, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Merbai Nusserwanji Cowasji Watchaghandy, on or towards the West by the property of the late Manekji Edalji Contractor, on or towards the North by the property of Runchordas Tribhowandas, and on or towards the South by a footpath and beyond it by the Grant Road aforesaid.—Dated this 5th day of June, 1906.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
Purchaser's solicitors.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for RECLAMATION WORKS in connection with NEW TIMBER PONDS, at Sewri.

The Specification Conditions and Form of Contract can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 from the Undersigned at whose office the plans can be inspected and further information obtained.

The value of the work is about Rs. 11,00,000.

Tenders which must be endorsed "Timber Ponds and Reclamation at Sewree" and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10,000 to be delivered to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, before 1-0 p.m. (Indian Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 3rd day of September next.

Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees decision in regard to his Tender.

The acceptance or otherwise of Tenders rests with the Trustees of the Port who do not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. INST. C.E.,
Chief Engineer.
Ballard Road,
5th June, 1906.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED for the CALCUTTA TURF CLUB an OFFICIAL whose principal duties will comprise those of HANDICAPPER and CLERK of the SCALES, in addition to which his services throughout the year to be at the disposal of the Stewards.

He will be required to reside in Calcutta.

Salary Rs. 1,000 per month and Rs. 200 House Allowance and Travelling Expenses.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned will be received by the Secretary of the Calcutta Turf Club, 49 Theatre Road, Calcutta, up to 18th June, 1906.

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Offg. Secretary.
Calcutta Turf Club
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 14th June, 1906, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Bombay Improvement Trust Memoranda—Forwarding excerpts from Proceedings of the Trustees' Meetings.

2. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to an alteration in the regular line for the northern portion of the Nepean Sea Road.

3. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding quarterly reports of the sick treated at the Maratha, Arthur Road and Colaba Hospitals.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

4. (a) and (b) Recommending sanction to the signing of cheques for an extra expenditure not exceeding Rs.50,000 for general stock and disinfectants.

5. Recommending that, if the Commissioner's proposal to provide latrines, urinals, bathing places, etc., on a plot of land to be acquired at the junction of Pakmodia Street and Bapty Road is approved, approval may be given to the acquisition of the plot of land in question for Rs. 4,226.

6 Resolution of the Standing Committee—(a) Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 14,240 to meet the cost of the establishment, appliances, etc., required for carrying out an examination and survey of all the Storm-water Drains in the City. (b) Notice of Motion from Mr. Nadirshaw H E Sukhia—For sanctioning the grant recommended by the Standing Committee and for expressing opinion that the proposed appointment of Superintendent for the work should be given to a qualified Engineer.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

7. Forwarding, for orders, the Commissioner's proposal to defer for ten years the enforcement of the set-back of premises No. 5931, Samuel Street, to acquire the set-back land and to lease the same to the owner of the premises.

8. Recommending sanction to a new sub-head, viz., "Tools and Plant (furniture)," being added to the sub-heads of the Budget Grant for the Victoria and Albert Museum, etc.

9. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 3,695 to meet a portion of the cost of retaining, for a further period of one year, the services of three Inspectors temporarily employed in the Water Works Department.

10 Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 354 to meet a portion of the cost of providing additional water storage accommodation at the hopper depot at Calicut Street, etc.

11. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 12,077-6-0 for payment of the gratuity sanctioned to Mr. C. C. James.

12. Recommending that in reply to his letter proposing the issue of Birth and Death Certificates free of charge, Mr. R. S. Kelkar be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

13. Recommending that in reply to his complaint as to the non-attendance of anybody to take away his Census Schedule from his lodging at House No. 21, Cavel, and of the filthy state of the street, Mr. Damodardas Hurgovandas be informed as in the Commissioner's report.

14. (a) Bombay Improvement Trust Memorandum—Replying to the Corporation's letter regarding the Trust's proposals for amending the Trust Act, etc, (b) Memorandum from the Commissioner—On the same subject.

15. (a) Letter from the Commissioner—Regarding the proposal to furnish each Councillor with plans and estimates of works requiring sanction. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Forwarding the Commissioner's letter for orders with an expression of their own opinion.

Letters from the Commissioner—

16. Requesting sanction to the sale of a plot of land belonging to the Municipality at Kazi Street at the rate of Rs. 20 per square yard.

17. Requesting sanction to the installation in the Arthur Crawford Markets of 70 high power gas lamps instead of 35 high power kerosine oil lamps.

18. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties for the quarter ending 31st March, 1906.

19. Government Letter—Requesting payment of certain amounts due in respect of Police charges.

20. Letter from Mr. George Lund—Requesting leave of absence from meetings of the Corporation till the end of October 1906.

21. Joint Schools Committee Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committee's Meeting held on the 4th April 1906.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

22. Recommending that in reply to their letters regarding the improvement and lighting of Lohar Chawl Street No. 1 at Mahim, Messrs. Soonderrao Luxman and Vinayak Narayan be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

23. Recommending that a letter from Mr. K. S. Sanghani, L.C.E., regarding his application to the Government of India in regard to a sentence passed on him by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in respect of an encroachment on a street at Cavel, be recorded.

24. Forwarding letters received on the subject from Mr Ramrao G Desai, and recommending sanction, as an experimental measure, to printed copies of Corporation and Standing Committee Proceedings and the bound volumes thereof being supplied to the public when available, at prices mentioned.

25. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,659 subject to the Corporation's approval of the proposal to continue up to the end of February 1907 the services of 25 boys employed for removing dung, etc., from roads in the Fort and Esplanade.

26. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a report as to the bacteriological or other scientific work done by the Health Officer and the Divisional Health Officers since their employment in Municipal service, and as to the information asked for regarding Free Municipal Dispensaries.

27. Notice of Motion from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For obtaining information from the Commissioner as to the detection of Cholera Vibrios in Vehar Water and as to other matters.

28. Government letter—Stating that the President's letters regarding the resolution of the Corporation to revert to Bombay time has been laid before Government.

Letters from the Commissioner—

29. Requesting sanction to certain avenues made over by mistake to the Municipality in connection with Ravelin and Murzban Streets in the Fort being restored to the Executive Engineer, Presidency.

30. Forwarding reports from the Divisional Health Officers for the quarter ending 31st March, 1906.

31. Government Resolution—Appointing the Honourable Arthur Hill Trevor to be a member of the Municipal Corporation vice Mr T. W. Cuffe, resigned.

32. (a) Letter from Mr. D. M. Inglis—Resigning his seat on the Corporation. (b) Letter from the Commissioner—Intimating the election by the Chamber of Commerce of Mr. A. M. Tod in place of Mr. Inglis.

33. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City during the quarter ending 31st March 1906.

34. Notice of Motion from Mr. James MacDonald—For obtaining from the Commissioner information as to the measures taken by Municipal Authorities within the last two years to remove or lessen the smoke nuisance in the City and Suburbs from Municipal Works, from Government Dockyard, and from Mills and Factories.

35. Government letter—Forwarding a Government Resolution regarding the appointment of the Committee of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India.

36-37. Notice of Motions from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia.—(36) for expressing opinion that it is essential that Municipal officers and servants should be prohibited from attending races during office hours and from betting at the races or holding any offices in connection with the Turf Clubs, (37) For obtaining a plan showing the main and branch Storm-water Drains, Sewers and water Pipes in the City with their respective approximate dimensions.

38. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a return of cycles taxed during the quarter ended 31st March, 1906.

39. Notice of motion from Mr. N. N. Katrak—For appointing Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., to be a member of the Committee appointed to report on the administration of the Drainage Department.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

40. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 815 to meet the cost of renewing certain parts of a 3 1/2 ton Thornycroft steam waggon.

41. Recommending that, in reply to her letter complaining of poison being scattered near her house at Marine Lines without notice being given to her and the consequent destruction of her poultry, Mrs. Julia Crimmin be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's letter and that the Commissioner be requested to have due notice given in future.

42. Forwarding for information Commissioner's letter regarding the arrangement made by the Drainage Department for the hire of bullocks for the removal of stuff taken out from storm-water drains.

43. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, regarding the fire which occurred at Chuckla Street, be recorded.

44. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 4,062-8-0 for payment to Government of the capitalised value of the assessment in respect of a plot of land acquired at Stable Street.

45. Recommending sanction to a modification in the alignment of the proposed road through Cavel and to the acquisition of two properties thereat.

46. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a report regarding the action taken by the Executive Engineer in disapproving certain proposals for buildings, etc.

47. Further consideration of the motion proposed by Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola for moving Government to abolish the disqualification attached to the female sex for membership of the Corporation.

48. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a statement showing the modifications of dimensions allowed in a building during the half-year ending the 31st December 1905.

49. Notice of Motion from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—Contd.

Sukhia—For enquiring whether members of the Corporation, belonging to the legal profession, personally appear before the Commissioner or executive officers, on behalf of their clients, with Municipal cases.

50. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting as to the action taken in regard to the proposed acquisition by Government of certain Municipal land at Mutton and Chimna Butcher Streets.

51. Notice of Motion from Mr. K. E. Dadachanji—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the desirability of acquiring such gathering grounds at the Municipal lakes as do not belong to the Municipality.

52. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a Government Resolution which sanctions the Improvement Trust's Revised Scheme No. V (Dadar-Matunga Street Scheme).

53. Notice of Motion from Mr. S. C. Dhondy—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of bringing under Muncipal control the cowdung cake industry in Bombay.

Letters from the Commissioner—

54 Reporting as to the amounts due from and other matters in respect of the Municipal auctioneers.

55 Reporting that neither cholera nor any pathogenic microbes were detected in any of the water samples examined during January and February 1906.

Notices of Motion—

56 From Mr Dinsha Bomanji Pestonji Master—For expressing opinion as to the desirability of embodying in the Records of Proceedings of the Corporation letters written by the President on behalf of the Corporation.

57. From Sir Bhalchandra Krishna—For appointing Messrs. N. N Katrak, Jaffer Rahimtoola, Joseph Baptista, and K. E. Dadachanji to be Members of the Committee appointed to report on the subject of the recent Chuckla fire.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

58. Recommending approval to the acquisition of certain areas of land out of the properties of Messrs. Shantaram Balkrishna and Pandarinath Balkrishna falling within the Improvement Lines of Girgaum Road, together with the superstructures there on.

59. Recommending sanction to the payment of an extra allowance at the rate of Rs. 2,500 per annum to Mr. H. S. Katrak, Municipal Auditor, during the time he worked as sole Auditor.

Letters from the Commissioner—

60 Requesting sanction to the sale to Mr. Kassam Punja of 8·05 square yards of a public passage at Arthur Road encroached upon by him while constructing chawls thereat.

61. Forwarding a statement of the houses to which additional floors have been allowed to be added during the half-year ending 31st December, 1905.

62. Forwarding a letter from Mr. C. C. James Deputy Executive Engineer Drainage, Ordinary Branch, thanking the Corporation for the kindly way in which they have recognized his services.

63. Reporting as to the manner in which the provisions of section 468 of the Municipal Act in respect of the notification, etc., of bye-laws have been given effect to.

64 (a) Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting the decision of the Corporation as to the disposal of the sites of the Gilder and Matharpakhadi tanks filled up under the orders of the Corporation (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Forwarding for consideration a memorial from Mr. H. C. Crisp and others, praying that the Gilder Tank site be left open as a recreation ground.

65. Government letter—Requesting an early reply to Government letter on the subject of fees for music licenses, etc.

Letters from the Commissioner—

66. Forwarding a report on the present organisation of the Department in charge of maintenance of roads and buildings in the City, etc.

67. Reporting as to the notice received to file a suit for restraining the Corporation from causing nuisance to Mr. Vassonji Tricumji by discharging excrementitious matter in the vicinity of his bungalows at Narayen Dabholker Road.

68. Forwarding the Municipal list corrected up to 31st October last.

69. Forwarding a correspondence on the subject of establishing a kutchra siding at Sion.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

70. Recommending approval to the acquisition of two plots of land belonging to Mr. Manik Gopal Patel.

71. Recommending that, in reply to his letter regarding the condition of certain unused wells at Cavel, Mr. Dosabhai R. Kerawala be informed that the wells have been filled in.

72. Recommending that in reply to his letter disputing the legality of the levy of water tax in respect of his house at Naskah Talao on the Lady Jamshedjee Road. Mr. J. M. Lopez be informed as in the Commissioner's report.

73. Recommending that in reply to his letter praying for the provision of a Mahomedan burial ground at Matunga. Mr. Abdul Karim Munshi be referred to the decision already communicated to him.

74. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 2,460 to meet the cost of providing 8 public water troughs for animals.

75. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding statements showing the total number of carts and bullocks in the possession of the Municipality.

76. Letter from Lieut-Col. M. A. T. Collie—Applying for six months' leave of absence from Meetings of the Corporation.

77. Notice of Motion from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—for obtaining certain information from the Commissioner regarding the nuisance caused by the overflow of sewage at Arthur Road, etc.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

78. Recommending that in reply to their letter praying for the removal of the urinals on the eastern slope of Masjid Bridge, etc., Mr. Dewji Khetsey Naugda be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

79. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 54,814 for laying a main from the 48" Tansa main at Chinchpokli to the Malabar Hill Reservoir.

80. Recommending that, if the Commissioner's application for an additional grant of Rs. 2,00,000 to meet the cost of street improvements is approved, sanction be given to an advance of the amount from Surplus Loan and other Balances.

81. Recommending that, if the Commissioner's proposal regarding the question of obtaining the advice of a thoroughly competent sanitary expert in regard to the use of catch-pits in the course of the water carriage system is approved, sanction be given to a grant of Rs. 787-8-0 to meet the fee of the expert.

Letters from the Commissioner—

82. Requesting sanction to Mr. J. M. Remedios being allowed to lay a service pipe at his premises, Mori Road.

83. Recommending the conversion of steam driven air compressor machinery at the Colaba Air Compressor Station into an electric driven plant.

84. Reporting as to foul smells prevailing at the level crossings of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Parel and the G. I. P. Railway Currey Road Stations and recommending that the manholes near the Ejector Station at Parel be provided with vent shafts.

85. Submitting the information called for in regard to Chabildas Lalubhai stables situated at 1st Parsiwada, Khetwadi, and Juma Essa's stable situated at Khetwadi Back Road.

86. Letters from Messrs Mehta and Dadachanji, Solicitors on behalf of their clients Messrs. Mahomedally Hassanally Khambata and Sons—Requesting that orders may be issued for the testing of water taps of the make of Messrs John S. Walford and Son of Birmingham, which the Executive Engineer has declined to test.

87. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a report as to the removal of silt from certain sewers in the City.

88. Letter from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—Forwarding for necessary action copy of a letter written by him to the Municipal Commissioner regarding the stoppage of the tram service at 9 p. m. from the 1st June.

89. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting Budget Transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee from 25th April 1906 to 30th May 1906.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

90. Regarding the continuance of the provisional arrangements for outside work to be done in the Municipal Laboratory.

91. Regarding the taking over of the Maratha Hospital by the Municipality and the construction of small-pox wards and nurses' quarters at the Arthur Road Hospital.

92. Regarding the proposed increase of staff for cleaning main and pipe sewers and storm-water drains.

93. Regarding the advisability of instituting a Municipal Fire Insurance.

94. Regarding the improvement in the acoustic properties of the Corporation Hall and the rearrangement of seats thereat.

95. Regarding the conditions laid down in respect of future tramway extensions in the City.

96. Regarding the City Improvement Trust's Police Accommodation Scheme within the area comprised in the Market Section of the Municipal Ward C.

97. Regarding certain matters relating to road repairs, lighting, etc., in the City.

98. Regarding a representation to Government, pointing out the inadequacy of their contribution towards the financial operations of the City Improvement Trust, etc.

99. Regarding the resumption by Government, from the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and leasing to the Municipality, of a plot of ground at the Tardeo Flats required for an approach road in connection with the kutchra siding.

100. Regarding the application of Messrs. D. J. Tata and R. J. Tata for a license for the supply in Bombay of Electrical Energy to the public.

101. Regarding a memorial to Government for the amendment of the City Improvement Act.

By Order of the President,
M. N. WADIA, Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, June 5, 1906.

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Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government and pension tax ground with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-houses hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being in Bombay, at New Line or Lohar Chawl Street, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar fronting the said newly admeasurement 690 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1142, 1143, 365, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Atmaram Wassodewji and others, on or towards the North by the New Line or Lohar Chawl Street, and on or towards the South by the property of Embram Saheb Sydaday and which dwelling-houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 7 and 8.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of pension Tax ground with the messuage, tenements, dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being in Bombay at Shaik Memon Street without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvi, fronting the said Shaik Memon Street, on the East side thereof and containing by admeasurement 1,255 square yards, be the same, little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 572, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of the Memons Mosque, on the West by Shaik Memon Street, on the North by the property of Keshowji Jadhowji and on the south by the property of Hydrali Cassumji and which dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 377.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax ground or oart called Tellwady with the messuage, tenements and dwelling houses hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and lying in Bombay at Colbhat Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, fronting the said Colbhat Road, on the north side thereof and containing by admeasurement 3 000 square yards be the same little more or less registered in the book of the collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 62 and 613 and bounded on the East by the property of Tara Laxmon Naigaum and that of Vasudeo Naraluji, on the East by the property of Parsee Manockji and that of Manky Collin. on the North by the property of Church and Crustna Agree house and Janardhan Shamthate house, and on the South by the said Colbhat Road, and which dwelling houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of the Pension Tax ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being in Bombay, at the Parel or Bhendi Bazar Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, fronting the said Bhendy Bazar Road, on the north side thereof and containing by admeasurement 124 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of the same Land Revenue under No. 319, and bounded on the East by the Parel Road, on the West by the Colbdba Gully, on the North by the house of Nana Lingayet, on the South by the property of Parsee Edulji, and which dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 70.

Fifthly.—All that piece or parcel of foras ground with the messuage, tenements and premises standing thereon, situate and being in Bombay at Byculla Road to Parel Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, fronting the Byculla Cross Passage, on the West side thereof and containing by admeasurement 2,000 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 76, and bounded on the East by the Byculla Cross Passage on the West by the G. I. P. Railway, on the North by the property of Peroo Mahomed, and on the West by the public drain.

Sixthly.—All that piece or parcel of foras ground situate, on the Byculla to Parel Road, in Mazagon sub-district, on the West side of the Byculla Cross Passage, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 332, and bounded on the East by the property of Crustejee Ayoon, on the West by the Byculla Cross Passage, on the North by the property of Doming De Souza, on the South by the property of Taavur Fazal.

Seventhly.—All that piece or parcel of pension Tax and foras ground and garden with the messuage tenements and dwelling-house or bungalow and outhouses, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being in Bombay, at Parel to Mahim Road, without the Fort in the Mazagon sub-district, fronting the said Parel Road, on the East side thereof and containing by admeasurement 33,477 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 355, 361, 240, 148, 725 and bounded on the East by a public road passage, on the West by the Parel Road, on the North by the property of Ganpatrao Sadashivjee and Withoba Pandurang, on the South by the property of Byramji Pestonji Metha.

Eightly.—All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax and foras ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-houses, temple hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being on the Parel Road on the west side thereof and containing by admeasurement 25,000 square yards be the same both more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 500, 542, 543, 590, 592, 3[illegible], and bounded on the East by the Parel Road, on the West by the property of Jao de Penha, on the South by the property of Hassum Buckbhai.

Ninthly.—All that piece or parcel of foras ground situated and being in Bombay, on the Mahim Road in the Mazagon sub-district, fronting a passage leading from the Mahim Road, on the north side of the said passage containing by admeasurement 1,755 square yards, be the same, little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 517, and bounded on the East by the property of Nicolas Gonsaly, on the West by the property of Manuaal Nunes, on the North by the property of Pedro Nunes and Simai De Souza and on the South by a public passage.

Tenthly.—All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty ground situate in Mahim Agar in the Mazagon sub-district, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 51 and bounded on the East by the Batty ground of Mathews Gomes, on the North by the Batty ground of Manuel Mazello, and on the South by a water course.

Eleventhly.—All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax ground, situate at Mahim in the Mazagon sub-district, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,12,114, and 119, and bounded on the East by the property of Balloo Meeya, on the West by the property of Vithoba Jugroo Cowles, on the North by the oart of Morarji Trimbukji, on the South by the oart of Balumbhut Withul Naigum.

Twelfthly—All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax ground situate and being in Bombay in Memonwada without the Fort. In the sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 1,900 square yards be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 572, and bounded on the East, by Ramdas Bania's house, on the West by the public road leading to Memonwada. on the North by the house of Abba Memon and on the South by the public road leading to Musjid Bunder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Homusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors to the mortgagee or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN, PIECE GOODS AND COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Sooe-derdas Mill, at Belasis Road, Byculla, on account of the Fire Insurance Offices concerned—

13 bales grey piece goods.
12 bales each 400 lbs. yarn.
3 bales each 330 lbs. yarn.

A large quantity of loose cotton and yarn and loose pieces of shirtings, long cloths, tea cloths, dhoties, chudders, charsa, colour checks, soosee, &c.

The above is slightly damaged by fire and water and will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gymkhana Chambers Wandby Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, silverware and old chinaware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumb waiters, chesterfield sofa drawing room, cabinets, glass door, almyrahs, one handsome sweet toned ebonized cottage piano by S Rose & Co, one large English revolving top office table, large old Sheffield plate large salver with handle, one large fireproof safe with stand by Chubb & Sons with Chubb lock and key, marble top dressing and wash and tables, handsome, flower, vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, grass and iron, single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets etc, etc. the property of C. C. JAMES, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—Contd.

On SATURDAY, the 9th June, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned,—

Ex. s. s. "China."

R. C. K. S. 111 D No 7483-83—3 bales each containing 200 pieces scarlet cotton blankets

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong second hand victoria, in very good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay arab, quiet in harness

BENNETT & CO
Bombay, 6th June, 1906.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 1[illegible] F.-P BALES OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant at 4-30 (S T) at Pasta Lane, Lower Colaba, on Plot No 27, in the Jutha & Dharamsy Jaitha, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

57 F P bales cotton damaged by fire and water.
13 F P bales cotton damaged by fire and water.
3 F P bales cotton damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the delivery taken the next day.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE BREAKING MACHINE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 6th inst. at 4 p m Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction on Government House Road Parel near the Tram Terminus and opposite the Lowjee Castle by order of the owner,

One brand new waste breaking machine of three cylinders of the latest design by Ernest Lehmann of Manchester.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BOILER, ENGINE,

Hydro Extractor, Tanks etc, lately belonging to Empire Steam Laundry Co.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 7th inst at 4 p m Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the foot of the Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum, opposite the Green Villa

1 Loco type steel boiler of 100 lbs pressure by Marshall & Co of Gainsborough with 1 1-2 inch pump.
1 Five nominal H P engine little used.
1 Hydro Extractor complete little used by Thomas Broadbent & Co
1 Galvanised tank.
2 large wooden tanks which can also be used for sizing.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BATTY FIEDS AT MALA IN MAROLE DIVISION OF SALSETTE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the Administrator of the Estate of the late A. P. D'Mello, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Standard Time, on the premises, the deceased's share in the ancestral landed property as ascertained at the division.

At Mala Marole Division.

All those pieces of batty and paddy fields measuring 2 acres and 39 1-4 gunthas and bearing survey Nos. 95, 97, 125-126 and a lot of mango trees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On THURDAY, the 14th Inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, the valuable and neat dining-room, drawing-room and bedroom furniture, pictures, table ornaments, lamps, &c., the property of J. W. Davison, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 17th day of June, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Loco Staff Quarters, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, valuable and neat substantial made teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing-room and bedroom furniture, sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by Soundy in good order, table ornaments, pictures &c., the property of A. Paterson, Esq. Foreman, G. I. P. Railway, proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 6th June, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and sundry goods, &c.

2 cases white mulls,
4 bales red shirtings,
On account of the concerned.
39 cases oilman stores and provisions such as French olives, black pepper, lunch tongue, fresh meckrel, coffee, essence of mutton, &c.
On account of the concerned—

Ex. s.s. "Trafalgar."

PMC 1271—1 case damaged canvas hose,
On account of the concerned—
1 case fire extinguishers,
1 bale damaged feuts.
1 bale damaged grey dhooties.
1 case damaged umbrellas.
6 bales damaged old newspapers.
2 cases damaged drums.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June, 1906.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or twice a week,—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

OUR GREAT BARGAINING MONTH JUNE, 1906, Please step into our place BARGAIN AWAY for a suitable article and TAKE IT AWAY at a suitable price. Read below.

OUR MONSTER BARGAINING MONTH JUNE, 1906. Boots and shoes, Leather, etc Trunks, Suit cases, Gladstone, etc., Bags, All varieties of LEATHER GOODS. Bargain prices this month. Read above and below.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!! Please don't forget that our WELL KNOWN AND RENOWNED Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Suit cases, Gladstone Bags, Harness, and every variety of miscellaneous Leather Goods, etc, etc, all at BARGAIN PRICES this month June, 1906—J. OAKES & Co., 59, Hornby Road, Bombay.

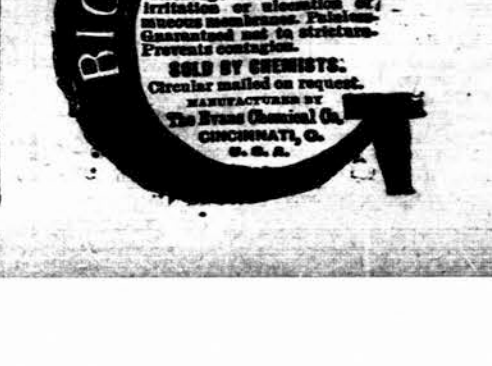
ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPHTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.



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FISH SEASON 1906
OYSTERS
IN PRIME CONDITION.

POMFRETS, SALMON, PRAWNS,
PACKED IN ICE AND SENT TO ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

This being a seasonable speciality, W. B. GREEN & Co. make every necessary arrangement for the PROMPT DESPATCH of all goods ordered to ensure their arrival in good condition.

For the prevention of unnecessary delay, please address all orders direct to W. B. GREEN & Co., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
PROVISION SUPPLIERS TO
H. E. THE VICEROY & OVER 300 CLUBS AND MESSES.
APOLLO BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

DERMINA SOAP.
UNEQUALLED FOR THE COMPLEXION.
UNRIVALLED AS A TOILET-SOAP.
A LUXURY FOR THE BATH.

By its general use in the nursery, Children are protected from many infectious diseases common in the East, such as Dhoby Itch, Scarlatina Measles.

ABSOLUTE CURE FOR ECZEMA.
Per Box (3 cakes) Rs. 1-8.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE-KEEPERS.

BEYNON & CO.,
THE ESPLANADE PHARMACY,
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up.................... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.............. Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shangai.	Washington, D. C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.............................. £800,000
RESERVE FUND................. £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............ £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Calcutta	Bangkok	Shanghai
Madras	Batavia	Tientsin
Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow
Colombo	Manila	Yokohama
Penang	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Thaiping		New York
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.........................£135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (paid up) ....Rs. 15,60,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TOOTH-ACHE
Instantaneously cured by
DENTICLINE.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170 SHAIKH MEMON, ST.,
BOMBAY.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED
A very large assortment of
MOST POWERFUL AND ELEGANT
BINOCULARS,
TELESCOPES
AND
OPERA GLASSES
MOTOR-GOGGLES
AND
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, &c.
of Best quality and highest make.

CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite General Post Office.
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Imaum, 2703 tons, Captain S C Penberthy will sail to-day for Java, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Landaura, 2156 tons, Captain R G Dagge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein via Tuticorin with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, Captain F D C Dewing, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, 2784 tons, Captain G Dolero, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Uganda, 3498 tons, Captain P L Wadge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne, May 1, with a general cargo, coal horses, and sleepers.

THE NEW DOCK WORKS.

Notice is given that the Dam being completed, a Wooden Pile Jetty, called the Petroleum Jetty, 120 feet long, has been constructed on the East face of the Dam to accommodate Oil Steamers visiting the Port and replacing the floating pipe line and pontoons, which have now been withdrawn.

Two Mooring buoys have been laid down North and South of the Petroleum Jetty for the Oil Steamers.

Further, the East face of the Dam is being continued in a Northerly direction and the works as they progress, will be marked by a black Can Buoy, exhibiting a red light at night. Vessels or boats should not pass to the Westward of this buoy.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H I M S Hardinge ..Comdr J H D St John .....R I Mariney
R I M S Investigator...Comdr T H Heming ....Survey St
Three Torpedo Boats..Royal Navy

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
5	Uganda s............	Wadge	Melbourne, May 1
	Nerbudda s..........	Dewing	Persian Gulf, May 1
	Landaura s	Dagge	Moulmein, May 11
	Ischia s................	Dodero	Hongkong, May 11
5	H M S Fox	Eustace.........	Aden, May 30

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Celtic Princess s ..	Humphreys..	Hamburg, &c

The steamer Imaum, Captain Penberthy, for Java, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer D Balduino, for Genoa, &c
" Nerbudda, for Persian Gulf
" Dido, for Hull, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Names.	From
2	Bemo	W J de N Gay	Rangoon
	Ellora	R B Hendersog	Moulmein
	Dilwara	A W Mann	London

DEPARTURES.

	Katoria	J H Addenbrocke	Chittagong
3	Valetta	J Jones	Madras
4	Amaryllis	G W Lash	Bombay
4	Katanga	J McBride	Cocanada
4	Sui Song	T A Mitchell	Hongkong
4	Glendhu	E Taylor	Singapore
4	Trowbridge	H L R Wa'l	Singapore Penang
3	Lunka	H A Sharpe	Rangoon
4	Lard Kelvin	J T Beckerleg	Colombo

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N Y K steamer Kagoshima Maru, left Hongkong for Singapore on the 5th instant.

The P and O steamer Tientsin, left Singapore, on the morning of the 5th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Sunday the 17th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—44 bales wool C Nanji 14 bales wool R Ramepratab 16 bales wool M Ramjidas, 15 bales wool Finlay Muir and Co 41 cwt condiments Merwanji Poonjiaji & sons 3 bales wool M Ratansee; 15 bales wool. F F Campbell and Co.

Dalonatia s—27 bales wool M Bhundari 22 bales wool Moti Jetha;

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—21 bales hides M J Joomabhoy and Co; 90 cwt alve fibri B C Chhatre and Co; 176 cwt alibanum A Chagla and Co 47 bales hides & skins Hajee Mahomed Abba; 46 bales hides & skins E Latham & Co; 25 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 5 bales skins J Janmahomed: 113 bales skins and hides; E D Sassoon and Co;

Kas Issa s—53 bales jute P Bhimji 13,000 cwt Castorseed Balli Bros 320 cwt myrab lams A Khimji,

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—2 bales carpets Lathar and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—402 cwts nigerseed and 200 cwts dillseed A Blascheck and Co:

Hindoo s—35910 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers,

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Trentham Hall s—1700 tons manganesi ore Killich Nixon and Co,

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—896 bales cotton and 3,073 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers 15 bales hemp Khimjie Visram and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macinlay s—1044 bales cotton 4017 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros 2000 cwts linseed T Manoolal 110 bales cotton Volkart Brothers

FOR HAMBURG.

Neidenfels s—100 bales cottonfly C Hirji 165 bales cotton S Framji and Co: 214 bales cotton Ralli Bros 265 bales cottonfly J C Tadiwalla 500 cwts weed seed Barier and Krause 507 cwts myrabollams and 101 cwts gum P Jethabhoy 10 cwts gum MJ Joomabhoy and Co; 2000 cwts rapeseed David Sassoon and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

F Artelli s—123 bales cotton Ralli Bros 110 bales cotton N Cursetji and Co

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton The Bombay Co

FOR BARCELONA.

D Balduino s—900 bales cotton Volkart Bros 300 bales cotton The Bombay Company

FOR VENICE.

F Astille s—bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR ALEXANDRIA

D Ba'duino s—6000 cwts gingellyseed J Fachiri

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—193 bales cotton G Dassa and Co; 100 bales cotton Teth and Co; 16 bales cotton M M Essabhoy

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Wakasa Maru s—36 bales wool C H B Forbes and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—1275 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist B S N Talati and Co

Wakasa Maru s—300 bales twist E Noordin and Co

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

London and Liverpool closed for Bank holiday.

2 days Receipts at U S Ports	..	19,000
" Do. last year		41,000
" Exports to Great Britain		13,000
" Do. do Continent................		44,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11-30+5	
Futures, month of July	10-32+12	} a
Do. do Dec	10-44+14	

a Advanced owing to bullish government report.

In New Orleans—Holiday.

New York Demand bills.........	4·85 1-2 =	+ 1-4
Do Silver	67 1-4 =	— 1-8
Do Coffee	7 1-2 =	— 1-8

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU REPORT.

The Agricultural Bureau Monthly Report states that the average condition of the crop in li cotton states is 84·5 per cent.

Acreage planted 28,686,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Monday, 4th June 1906:—

Cotton..	6,920	bales.
Wheat...	15,481	cwts.
Linseed...	9,156	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard............................	7,331	do
Gingellyseed	731	do
Poppyseed	6,838	do
Groundnut	165	do
Castorseed	12,345	do
Rice	1,730	do
Myrabollams	2,122	do
Cottonseed	23,482	do
Mowraseed...	nil	
Gram...	8,319	do
Joowar	177	do
Maize	90	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

From Australia
Gold Bullion............. Rs. 10,61,024
Gold Coin .... Rs. 4,500
From Shanghai
Silver Bullion .... Rs. 1,98,563
Ex s s Delhi.

BOMBAY, JUNE 5.

EXCHANGE.—Tone dull.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s 4 7-32d.
Do. 6 do.	do.	...	1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	170
Marcks 3 do.	do.	...	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	...		154
Shanghai 30 do		...	214 1-2
Japan 30 do.		...	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... ... 98·14
1st Settlement, 29th June ... 98·13

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd May.		4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 24th ,,	6	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 24th ,,	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 29th ,,	6	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	11	0
Forward Sept	8	2	6
RAPESEED.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	7	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	nominal.		
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	8	5	0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	8	2	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	37	8	0
WHEAT—Tone quiet.			
White Delhi	4	11	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.. firm.
Estimated sales.. 8,000 bales
Imports... 1,000 "

June-July 5·82 +5	July-Aug. 5·83 +5	Aug.-Sept. 5·76 +5
Sept.-Oct. 5·68 +5	Oct.-Nov. 5·64 +6	Nov.-Dec. 5·63 +6
Dec-Jan 5·63 +6	Jan-Feb, 5·64 +6	Feb-Mar, 5·65 +6

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady with a slight improvement in quotations. There has been a moderate enquiry, from the mills chiefly, and a fair turnover is reported.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms) ...	187	177	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms) ...	195	185	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	194	184	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	200	194	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	199	192	...	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	200	193	...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	199		...	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.) } Karanja do. (M.-G.) } Akola do. (M.-G.) }	203	197	...	do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	206	200	...	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	205	199	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ...	210	204	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	262	257	...	do.
Bhownugar, (M. G.)	230	220	...	do.
Do (H. G.)	220	210	...	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	200	194	...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)		257		do.
Westerns		233		do.
Compta (M. G.)...		259		do.
Westerns (M.G)		250		do.

THE HONGKONG YARN MARKET.

Messrs Phirozsha B. Petit and Company writing from Hongkong on May 18, report on the market as follows:—

We have nothing fresh to report in our yarn market. During the whole of the fortnight under review no signs of either improvement or demand was noticeable. Some of the importers were over-anxious to quit and actually sold some lots at abnormally low rates. This further alarmed the Chinese dealers, and they began interselling their holdings even at a greater decline. The foreign merchants, who had re-purchased a good lot as reported in our last circular, are still buying at the continually declining rates, for they are sanguine of a spurt in the market after the floods are over and transit is restored. Market during the period instead of reviving turned from bad to worse both as regards prices and off-take. It is very hard to ascertain what prices the next sales would realise.

News from the Northern Ports and Shanghai are far from encouraging. Heavy stocks and continued heavy arrivals have greatly to answer for the sluggishness there, and the markets are pretty much in the same state as last advised, what with further financial failures and the preponderating influence of the ever-advancing Japanese.

Bombay is now showing returning wisdom. She did all she could in a temporary boom to gorge herself, to glut Hongkong and Shanghai and to bring about a general impasse, the effect of which will not wear out in the near future, but are likely to be felt somewhat in the early part of the next year, and that also can be possible only because Bombay is now in a serious mood to stay her hand in the speculative market, and the mills there entertain no offers for business for some time to come.

Prices of some of the mills yarn are not quoted in this circular, and it is very hard to ascertain a correct quotation at present.

Market closes quiet.

No. 20s—Only selected threads changed hands at a decline of from one to two dollars per bale.

No. 16s.—A few threads fetched a dollar lower.

No. 12s.—Not much in favour, prices show a decline of dol. 1 and a very limited business reported.

No. 10s.—Sales of only two threads at a heavy decline is noted. This count at present remains neglected as stocks are accumulating.

Nos. 8s. and 3s. out of favour. No business reported.

Sales reported during the past fortnight:—600 bales of No. 10s., 150 bales of No. 12s., 75 bales of No. 16s., and 225 bales of No. 20s, in all about 1,050 bales.

Unsold Stock:—Estimated at about 79,000 bales.
Uncleared stock:—Estimated at about 45,000 bales.
Local Yarn:—No business reported.
Japanese Yarn.—No business reported.
Cotton—Rather quiet; a small parcel of 24 bales fetched dol. 22 1-2 per picul.
Exchange:—We quote to-day, as under:—

India	T. T.	at Rs. 157 per cent.
"	Demand	at Rs. 157 1-2 "
London	T. T.	at Sh. 2.1 1/4d.=dol.
"	Demand	at Sh. 2.1 5/16d.=dol.
Shanghai	....	at Tls. 71 3/4=dol 100.
Silver	....	at Tls. 30/7-8 per oz.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FRASER—May 30, at Phulcherra T E, South Sylhet, the wife of B H Fraser, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

O'BRIEN—May 28, at Beheating Tea Estate, Dibrugarh, Assam, Sophie C O'Brien, the dearly beloved wife of Dr Daniel O'Brien.

McADAM—On board, the s s Malacca, No 1 Jetty, of heat apoplexy, David McAdam, Chief Engineer, s s Malacca, aged 42 years.

"STERLAKTONES"
NEW STOCK NOW READY.

The first supply was sold in a fortnight, showing the need of such protection in a country like India.

KEMP'S STERLAKTONES give protection from CHOLERA, TYHOID, DYSENTERY, &c., 8 gallons of water, can be made absolutely free from Bacteria, for about 2 annas in 2 minutes.

These tablets were used during the Thibet Mission. None of the cases of Typhoid, Cholera, or Dysentery occurred amongst the Men who drank water, sterilised by this simple and easy process. CAMP STRENGTH, for 25 sterilising operations, that is for 100 gallons Rs. 1-12 TOURIST STRENGTH for sterilising a Whisky Bottle full of water at a time, Re. 1.

ONLY FROM.

Kemp & Co Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS BOMBAY,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h 22m., Sun sets 6h 25m. High Water, 11-3m, 10-58a. Low water 4-13m., 4-53a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 P. M.
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co. Meeting 5 P. M.
Mr. Oliver Bainbridge's lecture at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of May was 1614 of whom 1,260 were males and 354 females.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during May was 3,348 the daily average being 108. New Admissions 767, Parsees 416, Hindus 1691, Mahomedans 861; Christians 380. 34 children were vaccinated.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. Wakasa Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Saturday, the 9th instant. Parcel mail for French-China and Japan close at 9 a.m. on the same day.

MR. BAINBRIDGE'S LECTURE.—An interesting time is anticipated at the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel this evening when Mr. Oliver Bainbridge aided by a fine collection of lantern pictures will tell in his original and humorous manner of the strange doings in the unfamiliar regions of the Southern Seas.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—About three months ago, one Shaikh Ismail Mahomed Hoosein, a Mahomedan, aged fifty, was bitten by a dog at Musjid Bunder. He applied lime to the bite. Only yesterday morning, he showed symptoms of hydrophobia and was taken to Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died in course of a few hours.

THE BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—An ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees of the Bombay City Improvement Trust was held, yesterday afternoon, in their Trust's offices at Esplanade Road, Fort, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding. The Trustees gave consideration to several reports from the Improvement Committees.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—An entertainment will be given this evening at the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, by kind permission of Captain Jones, S. S. Hindoo The crew (late "Othello Minstrels") will include in their programme a laughable sketch entitled, "The Mad Actor." The concert commences at 9, and admission is free. There will be a collection and it ought to be a good one in aid of the Harbour Mission and Seamen's Institute Funds.

THE LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of this Institute:—Marwadi Sheth Khetasidas Harmukhrai for grain Rs. 200, Sheth Mulji Haridas Rs. 151, Sheth Bhimji Dwarkadas Matani in honour of his daughter's marriage Rs. 101, Sheth Bhawanji Ruttonsee Rs. 100, In memory of Mrs. Harkorbai, widow of Sheth Damodardas Tapidas, one Govt. Pro. note Rs. 100. Sheth Pragji Surji for milk every month Rs. 31, R. B Narayan Trimbuck Vaidya; in memory of his deceased son Krishnarao Rs. 20, miscellaneous Rs. 13.

MUSIC AT THE PYRKE'S APOLLO RESTAURANT.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music, at the Pyrke's Apollo Restaurant between 7 and 10 p.m., to-day:—

March	Constellation	Tom Clark
Overture	Knight Errant	Beadis
Valse	Bleue	Margis
Selection	The Guisha	S Jones
March	Under Freedom's Flag.......	Nowowioski
Polka	Gentleman Joe.....................	Finck
Valse	Angelo Meo	Pecorini
Cake Walk	Brooklyn............................	Thurban

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel. S. J. Sarjant V. D. and Officers of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Ry. Vol. Band, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Malandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

The March of the Peers	Iolanthe	Sullivan
Overture	Undauk	Storch
Selection	The Coster Songs	Adam
Valse	Nuages Roses	R Berger
Reminiscences of	All Nations	Godfrey
American March	The Husking Bee	Thurban

A YOUNG PICK POCKET.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Jefferels placed one Soolaiman Ismail, a Mahomedan lad, aged twenty-five years, on a charge of committing theft of currency notes of the value of Rs. 150 from the pocket of one Meghji Geelabboy, a Hindu merchant. Evidence showed that on Monday morning, the complainant was walking along the Masjid Road. He was making his way through a crowd when the accused seeing the notes peep out of the complainant's pocket, took them out from behind. The complainant felt a jerk and the accused was arrested with the notes in his hand. He pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted four previous convictions, most of the same nature. His worship sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and ordered him to receive fifteen cuts.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT IN THE PUNJAB.

TIMELY and abundant rain fell in the Jullundur, Lahore, Multan and Rawalpindi divisions between the 9th and 11th of September. The sole exceptions were the Attock and Mianwali districts. The Delhi division was distinctly unfortunate, Ambala and parts of Hissar alone receiving an adequate quantity of rain. Inundation canals ran well and river floods were satisfactory everywhere. The conditions were remarkably favourable for sowings in the wheat districts. In the Central and South-West Punjab considerable areas in which cotton had been devastated by boll-worm were ploughed up and brought under wheat, and this helped to swell the already large acreage. October and November were dry as usual. The winter rains made an early start, useful falls being registered on the 19th and 20th December in all districts except Gurgaon, Rohtak and Delhi. The rainfall was heaviest in the west and north-west, varying from 1 1-2 inches to 2 inches on the Salt Range plateau, and about 1 inch in the Multan division, to 1-2 an inch in the Central Punjab and 1-3rd of an inch further east. Light rain also fell in the north and west later on in the month. The soil moisture was renewed in varying degrees, and extensive late sowings were made possible in the north of the province. Thus far all had gone well, but there ensued a prolonged period of dry weather lasting over seven weeks which tried the staying power of the crop to the utmost. A few scattered showers at the end of January and early in February were too light to be of any material advantage. The gravest apprehension was felt for the large and valuable unirrigated crop. Reports from most districts announced signs of withering and arrested development. The outlook became very gloomy and prices rose to scarcity rates. The drought was, however, terminated at the eleventh hour by heavy and general rain in the middle of February. This completely revived the crop, except on unirrigated land in the south-east of the Delhi division. The rest of the season was all that could be desired, further heavy rain in the fourth week of February being followed by regular showers throughout March and by dry clear weather in April and May. Strong winds and hailstorms at harvest time have been less in evidence than usual.

Calamities of season.—There is fortunately very little to notice under the head of calamities. There was a shortage of rain and a consequent shrinkage in the unirrigated area in the Rohtak, Gurgaon and Delhi districts, where, however, the wheat crop is of secondary importance. High winds in April affected the outturn in Gurgaon, and local hailstorms are reported from Gurgaon, Rawalpindi and Attock.

Area.—The total area sown was 8,572,100 acres compared with 7,712 100 acres in the preceding year. This exceeds the record area of 1903·04 by as much as 503,400 acres. The gross acreage is 11 per cent. above that of last year and 23 per cent. above the quinquennial average. Compared with 1904-05, contractions are confined to Gurgaon and Delhi (17 per cent.), Rohtak and Jullundur (10 per cent.) and Hoshiarpur (3 per cent.) and are ascribable to deficient rainfall. The most notable increases occur in Montgomery (61 per cent.), Hissar (35 per cent.), Shahpur (34 per cent.), Lahore (33 per cent.), Jhang (23 per cent.), Multan (22 per cent.) and Lyallpur (19 per cent.). The contributing causes have been timely and ample rain, good river floods, and satisfactory working of perennial and inundation canals

The irrigated and unirrigated areas compared with last year are as follows;—

	1904-05.	1905-06.
Irrigated...................	4,053,600	4,615,400
Unirrigated................	3,658 500	3,956,700

The increase in the irrigated area is evenly distributed and is due to the steady expansion of the area commanded by canals, to the excellent supply of water in inundation canals, and to a wide recourse to means of irrigation in the Eastern Punjab necessitated by the deficient autumn rainfall. The increase in the unirrigated area occurs mainly in the Lahore division, there being decreases both in the Delhi and Jullundur Divisions.

Yield.—The gross outturn works out to 3,510,340 tons against 2,855 353 tons in 1905. This is 47 per cent. above the quinquennial average. Here, again, the previous record of 3,076,161 tons in 1903-04 has been left far behind. Yields on irrigated land are average or much above the average everywhere except in Gurgaon, where the outturn is estimated at 94 per cent. of the normal. Yields are equally satisfactory on unirrigated soils, the only districts below the normal being Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi and Karnal with 12-anna crops and Ludhiana with 14 annas. Outturns are highest in the Lahore, Multan and Rawalpindi divisions. The Rawalpindi and Attock districts have not done particularly well. The grain is of excellent quality everywhere. There can be no hesitation in classing the harvest as a bumper one both as regards grain and straw.

Prices.—Wheat started at 15 seers per rupee at Ferozepore in May 1905, and but for a slight fall when the first grain was placed on the market, remained fairly steady until the end of July. The failure of the monsoon was reflected in an upward tendency. This was checked by the rainfall of September. But in spite of the promise of the wheat harvest, prices rose steadily during October and November, and steadied at 12 seers until the end of December. The prolonged break in the winter rains in January and February, combined with the increasing demand for grain in those provinces in which scarcity had become acute, resulted in lively speculation and in a further advance to a famine rate of 9 3-4 seers. With favourable climatic conditions, however, and the assurance of a good harvest, prices fell steadily after February 15th and closed at 14 seers at the end of April. At Amritsar prices opened at 15 seers, and followed approximately the same course as at Ferozepore, closing at 14 seers. Prices are lower at the time of writing, but are still more favourable for the producer than usual.

Exports.—Exports during the year are returned at 900,872 tons. These figures have only been exceeded in 1904, when the exported amounted to 11 33,169 tons. The difference between the exports of these two years, the sown area being the same, probably represents the effect of the frost on the harvest of 1904, and would tend to show that the gross outturn was not seriously affected.

On an average of the five years ending 1903-04 the area under wheat has represented some 34·7 per cent. of the total area under wheat in British India.

RABI IN THE PUNJAB.

The character of the season has been fully described in the wheat forecast. The abundance of moisture in the autumn over the greater part of the province resulted in abnormally extensive sowings. But the prolonged drought of January and early February gave the crop a serious check. Further injury wherever the crop was in the flowering stage was caused by the wet weather and the cold of the last fortnight in February and in the lesser degree by high winds, hail and insects pests. In consequence of these adverse conditions, the yield of rape was very poor in the Delhi Division and unsatisfactory in the Jullundur Division where the crop is comparatively early. A distinct improvement is apparent north and west of the Ravi, where the crop is hardier and matures later in the season. The most satisfactory results have been obtained in the Salt Range districts. Toria (Erassica glanca) requires special mention as it ripens in December and January. It was consequently unaffected by the spell of cold wet weather which visited the province in the second half of February, and as it was also free from the attacks of green fly, an average crop was harvested everywhere.

Area.—The area placed under oilseeds amounted to 1 614,200 acres, this being 33 per cent. more than last year and well above the record area of 1,488,900 acres in 1900-01. The irrigated and unirrigated areas compare as follows with those in the previous year:

		1904-05.	1905-06.
Irrigated	...	270,900	307,700
Unirrigated	...	939 900	1,306,500

The increase in the unirrigated area mainly under toria in Gujranwala and Shahpur. District figures exhibit, as usual, sharp variations when compared with those of the previous year. This must always be the case with a crop, the cultivation of which depends largely on the irregular September rainfall.

Yield.—The outturn of toria was average. This variety is grown on irrigated land, chiefly in the Chenab and Jhelum Colonies and in the Multan Division. As regards rape, a good outturn on a large area is reported from Attock. Average yields were obtained in Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Lyallpur, Shahpur and Jhang. Other district yields as follows:—Multan (14 annas); Dera Ghazi Khan, Mianwali, Ferozepore, Lahore, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur, Kangra and Ambala (about 12 annas); Muzaffargarh and Karnal (9 annas); Delhi, Gurgaon, Rohtack and Hissar (6 annas). The inferior character of the crop in Hissar is particularly disappointing as this district accounts for one-quarter of the total oilseed area of the province. In Delhi, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Karnal rape was largely consumed as fodder. Taking the province as a whole, the all-round yield may be estimated at about 11 annas. But having regard to the large acreage the gross outturn of 182,748 tons is satisfactory and has only been exceeded in 1900-01 when it was estimated at 223,426 tons. This however was probably an underestimate in the light of a subsequent export of 195,868 tons. The figures for last year were 119,330 tons.

Exports.—47 024 tons were exported in 1905, compared with 44 929 tons in the previous year.

Prices.—The wholesale rate for rapeseed at Ferozepore advanced from 3-10-3 to Rs.4 per maund at the end of May 1905. This rate obtained until November 15th when prices began to rise, reaching Rs. 5 on December 14th, after which date there are no quotations, there being no wholesale transactions in that market. At Amritsar wholesale prices opened at Rs. 4 and, with the exception of temporary falls below that rate in July and December, have fluctuated between Rs. 4 and Rs. 4-7-1. The higher rates have prevailed since January. The closing price on April 30th was Rs. 4-7-1.

HOME OR HILLS?

In either case you want a really good Rug, and you can't possibly get better value than the genuine Clan Tartan pure wool "LALIMLI" Rugs made in Cawnpore.

Travelling Rugs, all Tartans size 90 by 60, Rs. 12 each.

Dandy or Carriage Rugs size 72 by 60, Rs. 9-8-0 each, size 60 by 60, Rs. 8-8-0 each.

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1906.

COTTON GROWING AS AN INVESTMENT.

INDIA cannot look on unmoved at the proposal which has been made to grow cotton on a large scale in the South American States along line of railway track. The proposer is Mr. Samuel B. Woods, one of the most prominent agriculturists in Virginia, and he holds that the case of cotton is analogous to that of wheat. In substance he says that as wheat fell from two to three dollars a bushel to sixty-five to eighty-five cents, so can the cost of cotton be reduced by larger cultivation. Cotton, as now grown in the Southern States of America by the small farmer with little capital, is costing about seven cents a pound. With improved scientific methods of cultivation and fertilisation and with the economics which can be practised in all large operations, it can be grown, so holds Mr. Woods, for four cents a pound or even less. Recently Mr. Winston Churchill suggested that before long groups of mills will own their own plantations in order to get their supply unaffected by financial "corners" and the production of other sections. But, he continued, the colonies, on account of the lack of railroad and boat transportation and because of the time which it must take to develop such an industry, cannot produce this cotton in our life-time or even in that of our grandchildren. How far he is correct in this part of his statement is exceedingly problematical, but it is evident that the race must go to the swift and that for the present America is likely to stand in to the best advantage on account of the great railway facilities in the heart of the cotton country and of that which it is proposed should be planted. Mr. Woods, by the way, has his eye upon thirty thousand acres which can be bought for thirty-two shillings an acre, and estimates the out-turn at a bale to a bale and a half an acre, at which the question immediately arises how far is the wish likely to be justified?

Sir Alfred Jones recently prophesied to the British Cotton Growing Association in Liverpool that this year would see between one hundred, and one hundred and twenty thousand pounds worth of African grown cotton imported into England. Cotton growing in Africa is in its infancy and it is well to remember the conditions that labour is cheap, averaging six pence a day, and that land is to be had in many districts for the asking, a very different state of affairs from that which exists in America or is likely to in the new tracts of Virginia. Mr. Macalister, who was one of those sent out as a Lancashire Private Cotton Investigation Commissioner, is somewhat of the same opinion as Mr. Woods, but the difference between them is of great importance. "As to the future," said the chairman of the Commission, "it is only a question of labour. There is abundant scope for cotton planting and in my judgment cotton can be grown on a far larger scale than it now is and yield a handsome profit to the grower. If you can get labour in sufficient quantity, and of course of the right quality, America can and will grow fifteen, twenty, even thirty millions of bales. The people best suited for cotton cultivation are those who have had some experience of farming. White labour is the best. It is found that where a company of white men settles down to cotton-growing, the Negro betakes himself to a humbler kind of cotton work at another place." It seems a little strange that the Commission should so far have entirely forgotten the Indian crop. That it will bear vast improvement in quality, in length of staple and in strength is well known, but such serious attempts are being made to solve the question of growing the best kind of cotton in India that it cannot be long before the fight at Manchester becomes equal between at least two of the competitors and, if Sir Alfred Jones is not too optimistic, possibly between three. As regards African cotton, however, it must not be forgotten that there are many obstacles in the way of success. The British Cotton Growing Association started a ginning factory in Northern Nigeria last year, but without railway facilities it is at a standstill, for they cannot get cotton down to the coast until the Niger rises. Mr. Hutton, like Mr. Woods, has his claim, it being that in Northern Nigeria alone is salvation to be found for the cotton trade if, as he pointed out in a deputation to the Prime Minister, a railway is opened.

The present position is that England gets seventy-five per cent. of her cotton from one country and that country outside the Empire. It is calculated that consumption is increasing at the rate of four hundred thousand bales per annum and Lancashire alone in the last year or so has added something like six million to the number of her spindles, representing an increase of consumption of half a million bales. The United States have increased their consumption from two and a half million bales ten years ago to four million bales, and it is clear that in a comparatively short time the States will require the greater part of their own production with the result that there will be an unprecedented scramble bringing temporary ruin to the industry. The means of averting this are at hand. Putting aside the claims of Mr. Woods which would do little but postpone the struggle, there are two parts of the British Empire eminently suited to step in and gradually absorb the British market. Recently we have heard of the discovery of the value of Tree Cotton on the plantation of Mr. Spence at Deesa. He claims that it has certain advantages which place it in a favourable position in the home market and a short time should show how far the expectation of the grower, and those who have given an opinion at home, will be justified. This, however, is but a single instance which has come forward prominently of late and beside it are the efforts emanating from Pusa to improve the state of cotton growing in India so that it shall be on fair lines of competition with the American fields. The labour difficulties with which Mr. Maclister finds it necessary to contend in the United States are absent. Cheap labour is readily available and of a kind accustomed, as that gentleman insists it must be, to agriculture. We may reasonally expect to hear in the near future that the experiments conducted by Government have led to a definite conclusion. Equal in importance with cotton improvement is the necessity for easy communication. Without adequate means of disposal of the crop cultivators who would operate on a large scale must be slow in coming forward. But it has been recognised that the future of cotton is such as to entirely eclipse its present state and it may well be that in a few years the growth of the cotton which passes through Bombay will increase in as phenomenal a manner as has the wheat trade of Karachi consequent on the opening of the two Punjab Colonies.

AN INDUSTRIAL CENSUS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE has done at least one useful thing since he gained office by introducing a Bill for the establishment of a census of production and it will be welcomed on all sides provided the result is based on broad principles. It must be comprehensive without being confusing or too abstruse and the issues published must be given out promptly and at not two long intervals. There is some cry that it will tend to expose the secrets of many firms, but it is clear, that, even in processes, it is almost impossible for any firm to withstand a systematic and determined investigation by any competitor. The proposed census is to be conducted by the Board of Trade and the individual returns, which are to be compulsory, are to be regarded as strictly confidential, and it is only necessary to look at the broad treatment adopted in the case of railway returns to see that the result, if carried out on similar lines, will be a careful analysis of real value. The present proposal in the Bill is to make the return quinquennial, but its sponsor has promised that, if desired, the period will be biennial, and it is obviously better that the shorter period should be adopted to avoid, more than is necessary, confusing the effects of natural cycles of depression and activity in trade. It is, of course, important that the return should be issued without delay. When one recalls that the analysis of the railway returns is only given to the public eight months after the conclusion of the year, it may be assumed that unless a larger staff and greater expedition is exercised in summing up the returns from all manufacturing concerns, the report is not likely to be issued until a very late period. This is the objection to the systems in America and in Germany, where there is too great elaboration and too many minutiæ associated with the statistical returns. What is wanted is a carefully-arranged, broadly-defined abstract, which will show at a glance the extent of our production at each period, and its relation to imports and exports from time to time; whether our natural reserves —such a coal and iron—are maintaining their value as a means of production and whether we are progressing in the direction of more economical production and a higher standard of living. The movement would seem to be not unconnected with the great Tariff reform movement, for Mr. Lloyd George said of his proposal, "we have to decide a great question affecting our trade without any really reliable information with regard to it." We hope that this means that the Cobdenites are taking a more liberal view of fiscal reform and are recognising that no fiscal policy, reformed or as it now is, can have a firm basis without full returns of the home trade and manufactures. At last the Government can be congratulated on having introduced a measure in which the Unionists can heartily concur.

THE CHINESE POST OFFICE.

FOR the first time the Imperial Post Office of China last year paid its way and it is important as showing that the one of the greatest of civilising agencies has taken a firm root in the country. While promising better things for the future, it also shows to what extent progress has been made. The work of the Department, which has been allied to the Imperial Maritime Customs, has not been least in the direction of getting itself into order. There is an enormous amount of correspondence in China, the conveying of which by any one undertaking would be a great undertaking, but the duties of an Imperial Post Office are not only to deal with the carrying of matter, but to make it contribute to the public revenue, to open channels for it to all parts of the land and still further, to increase its amount. Having grasped all these facts there was the serious lack of communication to be reckoned with, and this has proved the most difficult barrier to rapid progress. The Post Office has been the first agency to take up the work of drawing lines of efficient communication from one to another of all the districts of the country. How difficult has been the task can be gathered from Mr. Piry's report on the Department. In the Peking postal district 1,100 miles of the postal lines are covered by couriers, most of it difficult road. 1,300 miles are so covered in the mountainous regions of Shansi. Hsian has over 2,000 miles, covered by mounted couriers. Chungking has 5,000 miles of foot couriers. Ichang to Chungking, 600 miles, is covered by foot-runners in 13 days, which is a cross-country work of no mean order. The Department naturally makes use of every available mile of railway, and watches the progress of railway construction perhaps more keenly than any one else. Mr. Piry's report contains, as matter essential to it, a note of railway lines opened, in construction and in prospect, a note so up-to-date and so valuable that we may well extract from it its lists of lines now working. They are: Peking to Hankow, Peking to Tungchow, the Shanhaikwan railway (Peking to Newchwang), Tsingtau to Chinan (in Shantung), Shanghai to Woosung, Pinghsiang to Liling (borders of Kiangsi-Hunan), Canton to Samshui, Taokon to Chinghua, Port Arthur to Harbin, and the Hsinmintun line (from Koupantzu, Manchuria). Among lines under construction are mentioned the important Canton to Hankow, and the "Yunnan to Tongking." Gradually difficulties are being overcome and rough ways are becoming, if not smooth, at least passable. In 1901 China's Imperial Post Office had 176 offices and agencies. Last year it had 1,626, while in the earlier year it dealt with ten millions of articles; last year the amount had risen to seventy-six millions and, for the first time, the Imperial Post Office of China paid its way.

H. M. S. Fox, under the command of Captain John B. Eustace, R. N.; arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Aden, which port she left on the 30th May.

DR. HUNTER, Minister of the Church of Scotland, Galashiels, who volunteered his services for the season as Minister of the Presbyterian Church at Simla, has been seriously indisposed for some little time, and has been compelled to resign his charge in Simla. He will return Home when the rains break and the heat in the plains moderates.

THE new Diocesan Office to be erected in the compound of St. George's Cathedral, Madras, will contain offices for the Bishop and for the Archdeacon, a record room and a library in which will be located the valuable libraries bequeathed to the Diocese by Bishop Gell and Dr. Kennett. It is hoped that the liberality of the Diocese will supplement the generous grant of Government by making such gifts of money or of furniture as may be needed for the proper equipment of the much-needed Diocesan Office.

THE friends of the late Mr. Herbert Wace may find a melancholy consolation, says "The Times of Ceylon," in the fact that he succumbed to a chill contracted while in the discharge of his duty. The doctors who treated him have stated that the dysentery, which was the chief cause of his death, was probably brought on and was certainly aggravated by a chill. His work as Colonial Secretary obliged him to travel constantly between Kandy and Colombo, and it is believed that he caught the chill in one of the last of his journeys.

DR. W. J. SIMPSON, Professor of Hygiene in King's College, London, formerly Health Officer of Calcutta, has sailed for Singapore, having been appointed by the Colonial Office, acting on behalf of the Government of the Straits Settlements, to serve on a Commission to enquire into and report on the sanitary condition of Singapore. Dr. Simpson's former experience in Calcutta, and his recent special mission to Hongkong in connection with the plague investigations, mark him out as about the best authority available for his present important duty.

CHINA, until very recently, was having trouble in Tibet. A despatch from Chengtu, the capital of Szechuan, dated the 8th May, reported that the insurrection in Patang, Tibet, which at one time had assumed rather serious proportions, the Imperial troops having been rather badly defeated several times, had at last been suppressed and that the form of autonomous Government hitherto granted Tibetans in that region had been abolished in favour of the form obtaining in China proper.

THE Report of the Pataling Rubber Estates Co. for 1905 states that 200 acres have been added to the area under rubber. The total area of the estate is 2,053 acres, of which 818 1-2 acres are planted with Para rubber. The shipments of rubber totalled 25,699 lbs., which realised an average net price of 5s. 5d. per pound. The average price of which the prime-grade biscuits sold was over 6s. 2 1-2d. per pound. The sales of seed and plants have been satisfactory, and still continue so. The Directors recommended a dividend of 12 1-2 per cent., free of income-tax, which makes 20 per cent. for the year.

IN a recent report from the Central Provinces it is stated that "as a natural consequence of a fairly prosperous year, the relations existing between landlords and their tenants have continued satisfactory, and the small resort that has been had to the provisions of the Tenancy Act which deal with enhancement of rents tends to show that the old patriarchal relations subsisting between these classes have not disappeared under the influence of recent legislation." In the Punjab the official contention is that agrarian legislations has done good. In the Central Provinces officials appear content to claim that agrarian legislation has not done harm. It would be interesting to know whether the difference is objective or subjective.

THE "Daily Telegraph" recently announced that it is understood that when Rear-Admiral John Durnford, Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope squadron, returns home it is not intended to appoint a successor. The squadron which remains will be reduced in strength, and will be placed under the command of Rear-Admiral Edmund S. Poe, of the East Indies squadron. Admiral Poe is at present in Ceylon and the 'hCeylon Observer" on making enquiries was told that no news has yet arrived about the change. This must be taken as no official news, for it has been common news in naval circles for some time past that such a change was quite on the tapis. Should it take place it will have considerable effect on Bombay which will then see much less of the East Indies squadron than it does at present.

THE Election never has apparently not abated if Pondicehry. A correspondent tells us that there is a regular reign of terror in that town, for which the lower classes seem to be chiefly responsible, and the local authorities are practically powerless. He mentions, as an instance, that the dog-cart belonging to the Superintendent of Police, Cuddalore, was stopped, and the horse treated most brutally, while the cart was damaged. Telegraph messengers have been stopped, their messages taken from them, and they have been searched for money, all this in the midst of the town in broad daylight. The shops of cloth merchants have also been looted. Very evidently the franchise does not agree with certain classes of natives in Pondicherry.

THE toddy vendors of Surat have sent a petition to the Governor with respect to the present system of taxation and the taking out of licenses for the sale of toddy. At present, the petition states, they have to pay Rs. 400 per every hundred trees tapped as tree tax, license fee or "Bathak fee" determined by auction and if the discretion of local officers in case of life licenses and a third demand for Rs. 80 per 100 trees. On an average continues the petition, a hundred toddy trees of the finest quality may be said to yield 3,600 gallons of toddy and allowing the maximum rate fixed by Government i.e. Rs. 28-2-0 per hundred gallons the income thereof in one season would amount to Rs. 1,012-8-0 at the most but as against that Rs. 555 have to be paid by way of duties under all heads, viz., Rs. 400 tapping fee, Rs. 75 average license fee, Rs. 80 Bathak fee, Rs. 200-250 by way of payment to the owners of the trees and these coupled with the expenses for tappers, shops-servant, cart hire vessels and Municipal tolls bring down actual profits to a very low figure if not to a zero. Certain requests as to the regulations under which the tapping is carried out are also referred to and the plea is that there should be a substantial reduction of fees under all heads concerning the tapping of toddy, that the Bathak fee be abolished and that the restrictions prohibiting one licensee buying from another be removed.

SLEEPING IN CHURCH.

[BY A MINISTER.]

IT is said that the present generation is more and more depriving itself of necessary sleep. Late hours, which used to be the appanage of one class, are among the blessings of civilisation which have been appropriated by all clases alike. The movement which has made the English people a nation of town dwellers has seriously curtailed their sleep. The glare of blade of the town street, the splendid illumination of the music hall, the garish brilliance of the town public-house have delivered the town resident from the bondage in which the sunlight held his grandfather, and he has used his liberty to crow his ampler leisure hours with excitements which make nature's sweet restorer unwelcome. He needs sleep as much as his fore-bears did, but he does not feel the need as they felt it. His children promise to feel the need less than he.

The chronicles of a century and more ago teem with evidences of the capacity of men and women of that day for sleep. They slept in the shade on warm summer days, and in the sun when his rays were milder. They slept in their cups and out of them. They dozed after luncheon and slumbered after dinner, as few do in these less leisurely days. They slept in their Sedan chairs and in their slow-moving coaches, and even, like the father of the author of "Rab and his Friends," on horseback. They slept whenever they had a mind to sleep, and that, it would appear, was very often. But, their beds apart, the place in which they seem to have slept with completest enjoyment was Church. The house of prayer was also the house of slumber. When the first fervours of their spiritual exercises were over and sermon time was come, they snuggled themselves for the balmy sleep which was sure to come. They slept blissfully heedless of the denunciation which swept over them. True there was the beadle, with his wand of office, with which he was commissioned to rap the polls of offenders, and behind him there were greater potentates—the churchwardens,—whose authority was, in theory, unquestioned. But beadles in those days, as their successors in these, must have worn the badge of all their tribe, which is to respect persons, and the churchwardens must have had that touch of fellow-feeling which makes us all wondrous kind. The wand descended often enough on the heads of urchins who were so rash as to imitate their elders and betters. It could seldom have been laid—except, as it were, in gentlest benediction when the snoring grew too obstreperous—on the pates of the heavy fathers. For the man who, having sweated all the six days in the eye of Phœbus, indulged a natural desire to sleep in the sanctuary on the seventh, the beadle's road could have had no terrors. He only did what everyone, from the square in the square pew to the gaffer on the bench in the north aisle, was wont to do. Custom was in those days too strong for official coercion.

The practice of sleeping in church has fallen into manifest decay. Men do not nowadays when the text is announced settle themselves by a common movement into the corners of their padded pews to dose the sermon through. No preacher now looks upon rows of cushioned boxes in the depths of which the adult part of the congregation are sunk in oblivious slumbers. At most he discerns a furtive sleeper here and there adding to his infamy the hypocrisy of shaded brows on uplifted hand.

The custom is gone. What has caused its desuetude? In part, no doubt, it is due to the decay of the capacity for sleep. The manual open-air toil of an older generation was more somniferous than the tendance of machines and ledgers indoors, which is the characteristic labour of this generation. Shortened services, too, must bear their part of the explanation. For, despite the rubrics, or, as some would say, in accordance with the spirit of them, the services have been abbreviated and accelerated in a remarkable degree. We no longer spend three hours at morning service, as Pepys and his crevals did. No longer do we groan in spirit as the Pelion of the Ante-Communion Office is heaped on the Ossa of full morning prayer and litany, with a fifty minutes homily added as a coping to the structure. Shorter and brisker services have taken away some of the desire, and the open pews and chairs of today have robbed would-be sleepers of the conveniences for refreshing slumbers which the deep, cushioned pews so bountifully afforded. Nor is this all; the great majority of adult churchgoers in these days are genuinely interested in the worship. The pressure of custom, the wish to be accounted respectable the attraction of the precincts of the church as a meeting-place for the gossips have ceased to operate strongly as motives of church attendance. Interest is now the dominent motive, and interested people do not very readily yield to somnolence.

So one more of our good old English customs has decayed, but it is not extinct, nor is it likely to be within the knowledge of living men. For sleep is, after all, sweet to weary mortals, however they may slight it, and, all things considered, no place is much better fitted to woo to slumber than are some churches at sermon time. Men to whom Sleep comes but coyly when they are couched in their beds find themselves, in other circumstances, sinking instantly into his soft embrace. Few can resist the drowsy charm of the hum of murmurous bees or the faint tinkle of a brook heard from the dappled shade in an easeful hour of a warm and fragrant afternoon. Here we have all the bringers of sleep in league together. They are all apt to be present together at sermon time—the subdued light, the grateful warmth, the relaxed tension of mind and body. No hum of murmurous bees, no rivulet's tinkle can be more efficacious to lull the mind and caress the ear to inattention than a preacher's voice devolving vapid commonplaces in even cadence or measured monotone. What wonder if the frailty which is ours should surrender to the cloying!

Sleeping in church is, nevertheless, not the delight it was. Like most of our joys, it has become fraught with pain. The uneasy consciousness that one ought not to yield oneself to the spell of the hour is not easily laid to rest. The awful dread of being found out goes down with one into the caverns of sleep and filches half the bliss. Not everyone is so practised a tactician as a certain neighbour of mine who has by persevering effort attained the power of sleep, his eyes shaded by his right hand, while appearing to be in tent upon the preacher's rhetoric. Few are so shamelessly self-deceived as another acquaintance of mine who, after nodding incontinently during a twenty-five minutes' discourse, will have it that he was all the while wide awake and attentively alert. To those who would know the delight of sleeping in church an old practitioner officers two pieces of advice. First, square your consciences, for a conscience troubled with a scruple as to the righteousness of the practice will of course spoil all the delight which it is capable of giving. Next, beware of a seat which is flanked by cross benches. Under the raking fire of eyes which look straight at you as you sit in your place sleep will be more impossible than it is to the ship boy in the cross-trees.

ST. MARK'S Church, Bangalore, will be re-opened during the forthcoming visitation of that station by the Bishop, and the date of the re-opening has been provisionally fixed for Thursday, 12th July.

THE present Archbishop of York was once a Subaltern in the Madras Army, and in sending a donation of £10 to the Women's Diocesan Settlement in Vepery, Madras, His Grace remarked that he remembered Vepery as long ago as 1847.

A WELL-KNOWN Mysore planter writes from the Hassan District, Mysore:—"It has been suggested to me by the Honorary Secretary of the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Association that the measurements of a solitary bull bison I shot this month on the borders of West Mysore would interest a number of your readers, as he is of opinion that the head is almost a record one for Southern India, so I venture to send you the measurements. Between points 33 1/2", length of one horn round curve 32", girth at base 19", width at widest part 46 1/2"." In its most important measurement viz., the width is the widest part, we believe that this head beats all previous records.

CHICAGO'S SCANDAL.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON THE PACKERS' METHODS.

Terrible Revelations.

EFFECTS OF A LOOSELY FRAMED LAW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 4.

President Roosevelt has sent a confidential report regarding the meat-packing to Congress. In it he declares that the conditions of the Chicago meat packing-houses are revolting and legislation must be radically changed in the interests of health and decency. The present law prohibits the shipment of uninspected meat abroad, but leaves an avenue for interstate traffic in diseased products.

The President in the report emphasises the necessity for ventilation and sanitation and condemns the rotten wooden floors steeped in the disease germs of men and animals. It points out that Government only inspects live animals and not meat.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The details of Mr. Neill's report, mentioned on the 29th ultimo, which accompanies President Roosevelt's message are nauseating. The accumulation of filth, the report says, makes tuberculosis extremely prevalent among the employes. The floors are littered with waste scraps and trimmings which were subsequently swept up and converted into meat products.

LATER.

In view of the horrifying revelations of the conditions prevailing, eight of the meat packing houses at Chicago have issued a joint statement declaring their methods are clean and sanitary, but stating their readiness to adopt any practical suggestions for improvement.

ARABS FIRE ON A BRITISH SHIP.

Lack of Troops Prevent Retaliation.

AN UNCHECKED RISING.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Arab rebels along the Tigris have fired on a British steamer, making many holes in her but no casualties.

The authorities are powerless to suppress the rising owing to lack of troops.

JAPANESE AT PORTSMOUTH.

Another Round of Festivities.

Portsmouth is at present entertaining the crews of the two Japanese battleships lying there and festivities are going on daily.

PROFESSOR OF THIBETAN.

Appointment at London University.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The University College, London, has appointed Colonel Waddell, Professor of Thibetan.

A FAMOUS WRITER.

Reported Death Contradicted.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The death is announced of the Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould.

LATER.

It is announced that it is not the novelist Baring Gould who is dead, but his cousin who is similarly named.

The Revd. Sabine Baring-Gould, M.A. Rector of Lew-Trenchard referred to by Reuter was born at Exeter in 1834, and was educated at Clare College, Cambridge, where he graduated M. A. in 1860. In the following year he travelled in Iceland and various parts of Europe. He subsequently joined Holy Orders and was appointed Curate of Horbury, Yorkshire in 1864, Vicar of Dalton, Yorkshire in 1865, Rector of East Mersea, Essex, in 1871, inherited the family estates, Lew-Trenchard, in 1872, on the death of his father, and presented himself to the Rectory of Lew-Trenchard on the death of his uncle in 1881. His publications are numerous and spread over a wide field. He may be looked upon as one of the most prolific writers of the present time. His first book was "the Path of the Just" issued in 1854. Eight years later came another volume and from that time forward scarcely a year passed without a book from his pen being issued. His "secular and religious" Education is the result of a close study of the condition existing in 1872 and is now referred to in the controversy which has been waging during the last few years on the same subject. There are few who can claim to have issued eighty-four books, many of them running into subsequent editions in succeeding years as can the Parson Novelist.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Tennant.

Sir Charles Tennant was first Baronet of the name and head of the firm of Charles Tennant Sons and Co., President of the Union Alkali Company and Chairman of the Union Bank of Scotland. He was born on the 4th November 1823. Sir Charles was M.P. for Glasgow from 1879 to 1880 and for Peebles and Selkirk from 1880 to 1886. In 1890 as a Gladstonian Liberal he contested the Partrick Division of Lanarkshire. Sir Charles was appointed a member of the Tariff Commission and was also a Trustee of the National Gallery.

THE Punjab Government have taken over the management of the forests in Ghund, which is situated in the Simla hill states.

THE MADRID FESTIVITIES.

Grand Review of Troops.

TWENTY-FOUR DEATHS FROM THE BOMB OUTRAGE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 4.

King Alfonso and Queen Ena attended a review of twenty thousand troops at Carabanchal near Madrid to-day. They received a great ovation along the route which rivalled the road to Epsom on a Derby Day.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Spanish officials are reticent, but it is stated that hitherto twenty-four persons have died from the bomb outrage at Madrid and others are dying.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

The Calcutta Corporation have sent the following telegram to the British Ambassador at Madrid. The Corporation of Calcutta offer their hearty congratulations to Their Majesties on their providential escape.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WRECK OF THE MONTAGUE.

Salvage Operations.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The salvage operations on the battleship Montague have been resumed, the weather having improved. A false bottom is being made to cover the holes in her and the rocks underneath are being blasted with a view to towing her off.

THE BARISAL AFFAIR.

Surendranath Banerjee's Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

At Barisal yesterday Mr. Surendranath Banerjee's appeal was heard by the District Judge. Mr. Surendranath himself was represented by a host of Counsel and Mr. Pugh appeared for the Crown. His Honor took up the "Bande Mataram" and contempt case against Mr. Surendranath. He heard Counsel patiently until he rose at half past four, but mentioned nothing about judgment which possibly may be delivered to-day.

THE HOWRAH FLOATING BRIDGE.

Avoiding Delay to Traffic.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

As the frequent opening of the Howrah Floating Bridge causes serious inconvenience to traffic, the Port Commissioners have decided to pass ships through at night. The first experiment was made last night when by means of powerful electric lights several inland vessels were passed through.

DELEGATION OF JUDICIAL POWERS AT CHITTAGONG.

Strong Protest to the High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

The following telegram has been received from the President of the People's Association Cox's Bazaar, Chittagong:—It is persistently numbered and there are strong reasons to suppose that the District Judge of Chittagong proposes to use a deputy in the person of a Munsif at Cox's Bazaar, which is an outlying sub-division of Chittagong containing a very extensive area with 235,000 souls. The people are greatly alarmed and the High Court has been respectfully solicited to defer final orders until the people's memorial which follows has been considered.

SIVAJI IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

B. G. Tilak of Poona Sedition fame has arrived at Calcutta to take part in the Sivaji celebrations which are of a political character. He is very carefully watched.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

At the Government opium sale to-day 2,210 chests each of Vihar and Benares opium were sold at an average price of Rs. 1,294 per chest. The total proceeds of the sale aggregated Rs. 56,94,110.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT LECTURES IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

Mrs. Annie Besant gave an interesting lecture on the "Brotherhood of Creeds" in the Town Hall at Simla this afternoon. There was a large attendance including the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE HILLMEN REFUSING TO PAY REVENUE.

Police Force Getting Ready.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

Mr. Ismonger, D.S.P., is collecting a police force from the plains and leaves for Bashahr to-morrow unless information is received that the insubordinate hillmen have paid the revenue and will come into Simla for trial.

THE MATHERAN RAILWAY.

Inspection by General Sir A. Hunter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, JUNE 4.

General Sir Archibald Hunter, Commanding the Bombay Forces, accompanied by his Staff Officers travelled by motor car from Mahabaleshwar leaving at about 7 a.m. arriving at Poona at 10-30 a.m., leaving Poona for Neral by passenger train and arrived at Neral in the afternoon to inspect the 121st Pioneers and the Matheran Railway Works. He was received at the station by Lieut. Colonel Cahusac, Commanding the 121st Pioneers, and Mr. Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy. The train left for Matheran at 3-25 p.m. in charge of the Railway Engineer. On the way up the General inquired into and inspected every place of importance very minutely and arrived at Panorama Point at 5-30 p.m. where he was received by Messrs. Abdul Hussein and Alabhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy.

Having spent half an hour at Panorama Point in seeing the different sights, etc., he went up further by trolly and arrived at Garbat Circus, Matheran, at 6-30 p.m. There the General inspected the great bank and the large cutting. He was extremely pleased with all he saw. After thanking Messrs Peerbhoys for the convenience and the comforts they had provided, he proceeded on the journey up the hill and walked up to Ball View, the residence of Colonel Cahusac. The General dined with the officers of the Pioneers at Ball View and left Matheran at 10 p.m. by munchil. He slept in his reserved carriage at Neral and arrived at Poona at 7 a.m. Tuesday morning.

THE MONSOON.

THE acting Port Officer, Commander J. Wilson, has issued a notice:—"The conditions suggest that the weather is disturbed in the south of the Arabian Sea, at a considerable distance from the coast, owing to the advance of the monsoon."

THE CUTCH RAILWAY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question of Bombay and Sind being connected by a direct railway communication through the Province of Cutch has been considered of great importance and acknowledged as a necessity for nearly half a century on strategical, commercial and administrative grounds and one is really at a loss to grasp why the scheme has been allowed to remain in abeyance so long. Until very recently, according to the statement made by Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons on the 21st February 1905, it was confidently believed that the construction would be carried out, as contemplated through Cutch. Since then, the influence of H. H. the Rao of Cutch who has been from the very beginning opposing its alignment through Cutch, seems to have prevailed and a Reconnaissance survey on the South and the North of the Runn of Cutch, has been sanctioned by the Railway Board. The particulars as to the nature of the objections entertained by H. H. the Rao, against the construction of this Railway, through Cutch, have until now never been made public. As far as the nature of such objections are regularly known they do not seem weighty and based upon sound principles to the Cutchi Public but on the contrary, they believe them to be frivolous, fictitious and imaginative in the extreme being an outcome of a suicidal policy of keeping the State totally isolated. The Cutchi Public advocate the construction of this line through Cutch, for numerous reasons and I would like to place before the public a brief summary of the advantages, likely to be conferred upon Cutch, its people and the State, by the formation of this line along the original route.

The province of Cutch on account of its natural surroundings, in the words of Sir W. W. Hunter, "is entirely cut off from the continent of India" and is totally isolated. Practically it has no means of land communication while during the monsoons the sea communication is also cut off. Unfortunately the history proves, that the province is invariably subjected to famine and drought. Since the disastrous famine of 1900 almost all the following seasons have not only failed, but in some years no rain whatsoever has fallen over greater part of Cutch. You can imagine the disastrous results of such successive droughts. The through Railway communication is the only means which could avert the ruinous effects of such calamities, by bringing in grain and fodder. Hundreds of instances could be cited in which the want of through Railway communication has been keenly experienced during the recent drought.

As a matter of fact, Cutch is full of mineral wealth, and coal, alum, iron, saltpetre, sulphur and other mineralshave already been found but their exploration and working has neither been undertaken nor encouraged. Railway facilities will tend towards this wealth being worked out and result in enriching the people and the State. It can be seen from the Customs reports that the sea borne passenger traffic between Bombay and Cutch is more than 90,000, and between Karachi is about half of that number. The population of the Cutchies all round is certainly not less than a million. Out of this nearly four lakhs remain in Cutch, one lakh in Bombay and the remainder is scattered all over India; principally in this Presidency. For want of comfortable means of communication thousands of Cutchies do not visit their native country for years together unless necessity compels. By the introduction of a through railway, the majority of wealthy Cutchies instead of patronizing the health resorts in the South will run over to their native place,the climate of which is always healthy, pleasing and invigourating. By this regular intercourse the country will not only be beautified by the erection of buildings and gardens but enriched so that the State revenues will be considerably increased. The major portion of the poor population of Cutch, prefer labour and other means of ready earnings to agriculture. The majority of such person earn their bread by taking from one place to another passenger and good traffic, on their bullock carts, camels, mules, and such other conveyances. The opening up of a railway line would be the means of inducing such persons to pay more attention to cultivation and thus a large area of the land lying waste would be brought under the plough, resulting in making the people and the State more prosperous.

For want of conveyance facilities the responsible high officers of the State, cannot control and superintend the administration in remote parts of the province and the result is that despotism is likely to prevail in such parts. As a matter of fact, the late Dewan during his twenty years office did not visit any other place except the capital Bhuj, where he used to reside. The Railway communication with all its civilizing influences will naturally tend towards the improvement of this prevailing defective system and the State will in due course be brought on a level with other advanced States of India.

Thousands of Cutchi labourers and artisans will get employment on the construction of the line, thus making that province, now on the verge of ruin and misfortune, prosperous for a time and after its completion numerous Cutchies would earn their bread permanently by employment on the line or in some other works connected with the Railway and its traffic. These amongst other are the principal reasons which make the Cutchi population cry for its formation through Cutch as they confidently believe, that besides all these things being in due course realized, the advent of a railway will bring with it perpetual peace, prosperity, liberalism and all imaginable blessings enjoyed and participated by those who are fortunate enough to have the boon of a railway passing through their country.

The construction of this railway through Cutch, is not only demanded by the people of Cutch and Cutchies in General, but by the Bhayad nobility of Cutch also.

It is quite apparent from these above facts that H. H. the Rao is not opposed to its construction on any substantial grounds but on a general principle, because in the words of Sir W. W. Hunter, H. H. believes it to be his best policy to maintain his isolated position as a Maritime Chief, rather than to open up his country by railways.

The Bombay and Karachi Chambers, as prominent commercial bodies interested in the development of the trade and means of communications in general, have performed an important service to the country at large in advocating the adoption of the route through Cutch, as there are no prospects whatsoever for trade developments from the desert by a northerly route and their action deserves, the most sincere thanks of all Cutchies.—Yours etc.

KHIMJI HIRJI KAYANT.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE OUT-LOOK IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DEPUTATION TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

FORCIBLE REPATRIATION URGED.

LONDON, May 19th.—The Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, received the following deputation of Liberal members of the House of Commons regarding Chinese labour on the Rand:—Major Seely (Abercombie), Mr. E. C. Mackarness (Newbury), Mr. R. C. Lehmann (Harborough), Mr. T. W. Russell (South Tyrone), and Mr. J. H. Dalziel (Kirkcaldy).

The proceedings were held in secrect, but it is understood that these gentlemen urged forcibly upon Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman the desirability of repatriating the Chinese in batches, seeing that the Government's proclamation recently posted on the mines had proved practically restless in inducing the coolies to apply for repatriation. So far only six Chinese have applied for repatriation under the proclamation issued by the Imperial Government and posted on the mines.

"CHRONICLE'S" CAUTIOUS POLICY.

The "Daily Chronicle," an important Liberal newspaper, says that a policy of "clean sweep" in repatriating the indentured labourers at the present juncture would be impossible for not only would it create an economic crisis, but would also inflict grave injury on many people quite innocent of the present industrial system in vogue on the Rand. All things considered it will be better to take no steps towards getting the Chinese out of South Africa at present, but to await the decision of the new Government which is to be given to the colony under the constitution to be conferred, which will probably decide in favour of repatriation.

NAVY'S MORAL POWER.

The Natal "Mercury," in an apparently inspired article, states that the presence of a few British warships of Durban at the outset of the trouble would have dispelled the idea which has become lodged in the minds of the natives that the mother country's attitude towards the disturbances is very much aloof from that of the colony; and that even now a parade of bluejackets with guns in the streets of the city would have an excellent moral effect on the native mind.

SUPPORT FOR THE DUMA.

COUNT WITTE'S ADVICE.

London, May 29.—Count Witte has advised the Council of the Empire to co-operate with the National Duma whenever possible. If it should fail to show such a conciliatory attitude as he recommends, it will be impossible for the Russian people to secure reforms. Count Witte could not endorse the demands of the Duma for complete and unconditional pardon of all political offenders, but supported a limited exercise of the Czar's mercy. Unlimited clemency, he said, would only provoke a fresh outburst of the flames of revolution, now almost subdued. As for the hatred of the masses towards those in power, he did not think it proceeded from aversion to the repressive measures to which the bureaucracy had resorted, but was prompted by a desire to destroy all distinctions of class and property; but if their aspirations should be once realised the state of affairs that should inevitably result would strike the civilised world with horror.

THE COUNCIL'S ADDRESS.

A CONCILIATORY TONE.

The address presented by the Council of the Empire in reply to the Czar's speech is couched in much more enthusiastic language than that used by the Duma and at the same time indicates a more conciliatory frame of mind than was expected. The council rejoices in the belief that Russia will henceforth be one and indivisible, and expresses its determination to co-operate with the Duma in its efforts to place public order, education, and the development of the country's resources upon a more satisfactory footing. It also recommends a general amnesty in all cases not involving attacks on life or property.

CANADIAN IMMIGRANTS' SCHEME.

CURIOUS REVELATIONS.

London, May 19.—Mr. Preston, one of the emigration commissioners maintained by the Canadian Government in England, has given some sensational evidence before the Colonisation Committee of the Dominion House of Commons relating to the inception of the North Atlantic Trading Company. He declared that after Lord Strathcona, the Canadian High Commissioner, and Mr. Joseph Grose Colmer, his secretary from 1903, had held a meeting at Hamburg with a number of steamship agents in 1898 to discuss the feasibility of enlarging the field of continental emigration to Canada, Count Hatzfeldt Wildenburg, at that time German Ambassador to Great Britain, issued instructions that unless Lord Strathcona could satisfactorily explain his position—which seemed suspicious to the Government—it would be inadvisable for him to return to Germany. He understood that an explanation was made to the Kaiser's Government, through the Marquis of Salisbury who was then British Foreign Secretary, to the effect that nothing done by the Canadian officials had in any way transgressed the law of Germany. The company at that time appointed a number of continental booking agents for emigration purposes, who were all, however, pledged not to violate the laws of the countries wherein they operated. The names of those who were associated with the scheme were held as entirely confidential.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. W. S. Fielding, Minister for Finance in the Laurier Cabinet, states that at the time alluded to by Mr. Preston Lord Strathcona had written to his Government declaring that the contract with the North Atlantic Trading Company and the names of the persons concerned with the scheme were to be regarded as strictly confidential.

CHAMPAIGN AGAINST THE LORDS.

"FIRST SHOT OF A FIERCE BATTLE."

London, May 19th.—The "Daily News," commenting upon the rejection by the House of Lords of the Bill introduced by the Labour Party to prevent the importation under contract of aliens during the progres of a trade dispute, declares that the action of the House of Lords is the first shot in a fierce and long awaited battle for popular rights.

LABOUR MEMBERS INDIGNANT.

Owing to the attitude adopted by the House of Lords with regard to the expenditure of public moneys, indignat Labour Members of the House of Commons, during the debate in Committee on the Finance Bill, moved the reduction of the House of Lords' vote by way of protest.

So many new members supported the proposal that the defeat of the Government might conceivably have been engineered, but Mr. L. V. Harcourt, the First Commissioner of Works, eventually secured the withdrawal of the amendment.

Mr. Kier Hardie, in the course of the debate in the House of Commons on the ejection by the Lords of the Bill to prevent the importation of aliens under contract during the progress of a trade dispute, asked how long the Government intended to countenance the existence of the House of Lords. The incident, he said, raised the whole question of whether their democracy was a reality or a sham.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

A TRAINING COLLEGE SUBSIDY.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, President of the Board of Education, has induced his colleague the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Asquith) to generously subsidise the local education authorities in their efforts to erect training colleges, and supply suitable teachers.

THE TORPEDO-BOAT MISHAP.

LONDON, May 19.—The torpedo-boat No. 56 was being towed by the first-class cruiser "Arrogant" near Damietta, on the right bank of the east branch of the Nile, near its mouth when it capsized, and seven of the crew were drowned.

SHIP BURNT AT SEA.

HEAVY INSURANCES.

London, May 19.—The steel barque, "Pitcairn Island," belonging to Stuart Bros., of Glasgow, has been burnt at sea in latitude 52 S. and longitude 90 W. The captain, all the officers but one and ten of the crew have landed at Manllin (? Magellan, on the west coast of South America), but the first officer and eight men, who left the ship in another boat, are still missing. It is estimated that the insurances on the vessel amount to £120,000.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

MOURNERS' DISASTROUS EXPERIENCE.

London, May 19.—While a party of mourners was attending a funeral at a church in Koniaku, in Austrian Silesia, a vivid flash of lightning descended amongst them, killing 15 of their number outright and crippling or stunning 33.

A FAMILY BURNT.

THREE GENERATIONS INCLUDED.

A tenement in Stratford, in the county of Essex, was burnt yesterday in circumstances involving the death of a family of six people, including in it three generations. The mother of the family displayed great heroism at the appalling crisis, but without success.

SIR J. WARD TO VISIT AMERICA.

London, May 19.—Sir Joseph Ward has announced his intention of paying a visit to the United States before returning home to try to arrange a postal treaty on behalf of his colony with that country and to make inquiries into the wireless telegraphy system.

POLITICS AND THE ARMY IN AUSTRALIA.

GENERAL FRENCH'S OUTSPOKENNESS.

APPOINTMENTS BY POLITICAL TRICKERY.

Sydney, May 13th.—Major-General French, who leaves for England by the Vancouver route tomorrow, is an interview to-night, referred to the Ministerial announcement that an Australian Officer would succeed Major-General Finn as Inspector-General of Forces. He said:—

In my opinion there is no Australian fit for the position. It will be a political appointment, and I suppose some South Australian waster will get it. The position is of the greatest importance so far as the defence of Australia is concerned. Anyhow, no one man can fulfil the duties the present Inspector-General is asked to do, and no one in Australia has sufficient experience. In my time I had to do with the Premier or a leading Minister, and I am sorry to see that system has been departed from the outlook in defence matters is very bad. I could not believe so much destruction could have been wrought in defence matters in four years. I attribute this to the Minister who ruthlessly cut down Major-General Hutton's estimate. Instead of improving the force, he cut it down. In these days there should be an expansion, especially in the artillery and engineering sections. They have not only suffered along with the rest, but more than any other section. The discipline of the force has also been undermined, as notably proved by the Major Hawker case.

Another mining influence is that at present there is no military head of the forces. The Military Board is a farce and worse than a farce. Now that Colonel Bridges, the only capable man, is away the whole thing is a political machine. Conditions in England are totally different. I don't admit that the Board system is a success there either, but at least they have capable officers there; they haven't here. There, too, they are independent of the Ministers; here they are at his mercy absolutely. They can't risk a quarrel, as they have nothing to go to, they have nothing to fall back on, and there are no pensions. In the regulations amended in January last it is provided that the Inspector-General may not be in command in time of war. He should be, as he is the most competent man, or should be. I want to know by whose trickery that alteration was made. It is nothing but trickery. We may think the Military Board or a member of it, for that.

In conclusion, Major-General French said he wanted to see Australia succeed, and his advice was to get the best general officer that could be obtained in England. He should command the Commonwealth forces and be directly under the Minister of Defence. The officer should select his own staff, and not have thrust upon him men who would pull political wires behind his back. Such an officer should have a free hand, and should be allowed to expend the military vote povided by Parliament for the Defence force, at all times, of course, subject to the approval of the Minister. No appointments or promotions should be made except on the recommendation of this officer. He considered the Federal Government should take immediate steps for the formation of a military college, on the same basis as the Canadian military college which had been in existence for many years. They should train up their own officers, and have them by-and-by when wanted.

MORE FIRES AT COLABA COTTON GREEN.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

MORE fires were discovered at Colaba Cotton Green, on Monday, but luckily they were extinguished before they could do any serious harm. The first of these fires was in a loose bale of cotton, belonging to one Tackersey Herji, lying almost in the centre of the Cotton Green. A Hindu woman working close by, on noticing the flames, put them out with a bucket of water. Five minutes later another fire was discovered in a stack of pressed bales lying to the extreme west of the Colaba Causeway. Two "purdeshies" who noticed the fire, immediately put it out, before any material damage could be done. Some hours later two more fires were found having broken out, on the same site, in two different stacks of pressed bales, but they, too, were put out as soon as originated. A bale of pressed cotton, belonging to Messrs. Gill and Company, and stacked in close proximity to the above bales, also caught fire and flames were extinguished, and the damage done was very slight. All these fires broke out in course of a few hours, when the police and some coolies were on the scene, engaged in some other work. The cause of these fires could not be ascertained, but is strongly believed to be spontaneous combustion.

FIRE AT THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY.

Yesterday morning, at about half-past four o'clock another fire was discovered in a shed in the Gun Carriage at Colaba. Fire-brigade engines from Colaba and Fort repaired to the scene, but before their arrival, the flames were extinguished by the manual of the Factory. The shed contained nothing but saw dust, and was completely destroyed. Neither the cause of the fire nor the damage done by it are known.

NIGHT TRAINS ON THE B. B. AND C. I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As this is the usual period to change the present timing of local trains I shall be obliged if you would kindly allow me to suggest through the medium of your paper that both the last down and up midnight trains may be made to stop at the Charni Road Station which is in the centre of the populated locality. Grant Road is too far for several classes of Natives and no train service could be obtained at such hours by those who reside between Bhuleshwar, Girgaum and Dhobitalao. I trust the Railway authorities will do this favour which will not cost the Company any such large sum.—Yours etc.

A DAILY TRAVELLER.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

French xviii. Century Art.

COVENT GARDEN OPERA.

MR. LEWIS WALLER AS "OTHELLO."

LONDON, MAY 18.

MESSRS. DUVEEN BROTHERS, following in this respect the excellent example set by Messrs. Agnew and Sons have opened an exhibition of "Masterpieces by French Painters of the XVIII. Century," the proceeds of which—we mean, of course, the exhibition—are to be devoted to the Artists General Benevolent Association. In this initial display of theirs, which contains some notable pictures, the brilliant-worldly side of the French art of the period is illustrated we are in the atmosphere of the Court and the grand monde, in which the pump of the Great Century is veiled and mitigated but not obliterated, by the supreme elegance of that which has followed it. Something hard and a trifle empty there is in all the sparkle and brilliancy here exhibited, and we hope that on some occasion in the near future Messrs. Duveen will give us as a corrective a display of the subtler and more intimate art of Watteau, of Chardin of the great pastellistes, Latour and Perronean of Tocque of the acclimatised Swede Roslin, of Lepice and those piquant small masters the Saint-Aubins. Lavreince, Baudouin, Moreau le Jeune, and their less famous contemporaries. Let us all the same show ourselves duly grateful for the opportunity of seeing a number of important works which have never before been publicly exhibited over here. Since the Wallace collection has afforded to the British public unrivalled opportunity for the study of art of this period, lovers of painting are beginning to see it more accurately, as it was and is to appreciate that it was designed as the crown and completion of sumptuousness and exquisitely skillful decoration, furniture, and adjuncts, and that it must accordingly lose half its attractiveness and significance when it appears out of its proper setting.

And the foolish estimation, or rather depreciation, of Watteau as merely the first and best of the eighteenth century small masters has been succeeded by a truer understanding of the great poet-painter of a century which knew but few such. To Fragonard, moreover, is once more conceded his proper place, as the fiery painter of youth and beauty, and the temptations that environ them, the artist whose temperament, compound of air and fire, makes such sympathetic appeal that to him all things are pardoned. The Fete Champetre, ascribed to Pater, and put down to the year 1720, has many characteristics of Watteau, his master, and comes nearer to his style than even his pupil Pater ever did. The picture may be based on an unfinished Watteau, but cannot, as it at present appears, be confidently ascribed either to the master himself or to Pater. Another Fete Champetre shows unmistakeably the hand of the latter, his piquancy of touch, his delicacy of colour but also the radical insignificance of an art light and the empty as an air-bubble. Lancret is rarely in his mature style as finished as he is here, in the Portraits of the Bourbon-Conti Family. The costumes, in their unsual elaboration, recall Lancret's contemporary De Troy—the painter with whom, at Chantilly, he is placed in friendly rivalry. And yet the picture is unmistakeably Lancret's, and of unusually high quality. Largilliere appears here, not in his more stately Louis-Quatorzian style, but as the portraitist of the Regence and the earlier Louis Quinze period, when, not always with complete success, he sought to assume the ease and the flatter of the time into which he lived. The Portrait of the Comte de Noirmont is a striking example of this later style; the striving after modernity—that is in his case the Louis-Quinze style—is very strongly felt. The Mademoiselle Sophie de Grivel, chiefly remarkable for the extraordinary magnificence of the Regence costume, is another late Largilliere of very decorative aspect. But the Comte de Grivel, President du Parlement de Bourgogne, if it is in some respects the most conventional work by this painter to be found here is also by far the finest and most complete. The official personage in all his trappings is most consummately rendered; the man, if there be any beneath is swamped and submerged. No more sumptuous and satisfying official portrait, could well be desired.

The second performance of the second Cycle of the Ring was distinguished by the reappearance in London of those magnificent artists, Van Rooy, who took the part of Wotan, and Ternina, who took that of Brunnhilde. It is now many years since we first heard Ternina in the South of Germany, before she had yet made any appearance in England. Our opinion, then recorded of her in these columns, has in no wise changed; on the contrary, time, which may have stolen some quality, from her voice, has brought to her an increase of dramatic feeling and a deeper passion. Last night her work was simply admirable; in fact, there are probably very few artists who could combine all the elements of the Wagnerian music-drama so intellectually, and yet so vehemently, as she. There was not a movement, not a gesture which was out of place. In discussing her gesture, one must needs remember that Wagner desired, in a certain way, to bring back the ideal of Greek art; therefore he required that the pose of his principal characters should be carefully studied, and not left to the immediate emotion of the actor or actress. This ideal Ternina attained to admiration. In the last act, making her great appeal to Wotan, she compelled us to feel intimately that it was really the Will of Wotan which was appealing to his natural desire, understanding that if that Will were put, asleep there must inevitably follow the Ruin of the Gods.

In fact, she foreshadowed, in a most subtle way, the final tragedy of Die Gotterdammerung. Her voice rang through the theatre, impelled, as it were, by the intense emotion which filled her, and her phrasing of Wagner's most difficult music was of the supreme order of art. No less fine, in its own way, was the majestic interpretation of Wotan by Van Rooy. He dominated the stage with splendid dignity, and his voice, of a very rare quality indeed, was put to its best uses. Of course, it was in the last act, again, that he shone especially. The mingling of severity and of tenderness, which Wotan shows in his relation to Brunnhilde, was very artistic in his hands, and his final exit as he descends through the Ring of Fire that surrounds the rock of the Walkure was most impressive. Frau Wittich took the part of Sieglinde, and Frau Rsinl that of Fricka. The Walkure themselves were represented by the ladies who took part in the first performance. Richter again conducted splendidly, and the stage effects were capital. We cannot, however, protest too heartily against the action of many members of the audience, who disturbed the most beautiful pages in the whole of the Walkure, those pages which occur at the end, by busily leaving the Opera House, and therefore distracting one's attention from the stage. It is no wonder that, by Wagner's decree, in Bayreuth they lock them up.

The other afternoon a crowded audience witnessed Mr. Lewis Waller and Mr. H. B. Irving's revival of Othello, and the enthusiasm with which the performance was received—an enthusiasm very seldom shown of an afternoon—leaves very little doubt that the other three matinees announced will by no means see the end of Mr. Waller's Othello or of Mr. Irving's Iago. Few of Shakespeare's plays are more frequently revived, and yet no English actor has been at his greatest as Othello since Edmund Kean. The one really memorable Othello of our generation was Salvini, and to those who have seen Salvini no other Othello can be wholly satisfactory. The arrangement of the play is remarkable chiefly for the fact that, while the character of Bianca is not wholly excluded, some passages usually given are suppressed, and many lines usually spoken are omitted. Still, it is a good working version, and not difficult to follow, and the acting is good all round while Mr. Irving's Iago is one of the best things he has ever done. It is with no wish to flatter that we think it a better Iago than his late father's. It is not so clever, not so fertile in business, not so full of restless subtlety. But it always seemed to us that Sir Henry's Iago was the creation rather of the actor's ingenuity than of the author's intention. It was interesting and amazingly fascinating, but it was not an Iago that disarmed suspicion. The play

shows clearly that Iago took people in, the super-subtle Venetians especially, by his bluff, frank, hearty, unaffected manner.

He was known to be brave, he was believed on all hands to be honest—his honesty is indeed as much a subject of general remark as Othello's blackness. Mr. Irving must have been tempted to score an immediate success by adopting Sir Henry's reading and reproducing some of Sir Henry's very adroitly contrived business. We are glad he has not yielded to that temptation, but has struck out a line for himself. His Iago is almost as fascinating as his father's, and of more service to the play. A soldier of fortune, still young, handsome, wedded, and, as far as can be told, happily wedded, a man who can be sarcastic when he likes, but for the most part is content to be useful to others, whom nobody but the wretched Roderigo suspects of interested motives such is the Iago of Shakspeare, and such is the Iago of Mr. Irving. Only when alone or when unobserved does his true nature come to the surface, and the bitter intensity of his malignity is the more effective, contrasted as it is with the calm, unruffled, and good-humoured demeanour he shows to the world. Mr. Irving is at his best, perhaps, in the third act, where Iago, drop by drop poisons Othello's mind. The address with which he conducts the operation, the craft and the calculation with which he makes every move, the horrible joy with which he gloats over every fresh sign of progress are masterly. There is one other point in which Mr. Irving excels—the saturnine, hypocritical humour underlying many of Iago's apparently sincere and sympathetic remarks. This sometimes caused laughter where laughter is not usually heard, as in Iago's

"I see this hath a little dash'd your spirits,"

and

"My lord, I see you're moved."

But on this occasion the laughter seemed quite in place. For Othello was far too much taken up with his own woes to notice the jeering inflections, and Iago seemed pleased to mark to what lengths he could go. It was a fine performance, and Mr. Irving had a tremendous reception at the end of the play Othello is a more difficult character than Iago.. To begin with, there is the question of colour. Shakspeare undoubtedly counted on a black Othello the text shows it, and what a Moor was to Elizabethan England is summed up in the world blackamoor. But a quite black face is inexpressive. For this and for other reasons, it has become the fashion to play Othello in an art shade, a proceeding which queers the whole play. Mr. Waller, though not black, seemed darker, than most Othellos we have seen. His handsome presence, his gallant bearing, and his splendid voice were greatly appreciated, but his conception of the character, his execution, at any rate, seemed to lack depth. The passion was not profound. Only when he came to the more savage passages did he seem quite to fill out the character. Miss Evelyn Millard was a very sweet and touching Desdemona, and Miss Edith Wynne Mathison an excellent Emilia. Mr. Henry Neville was dignified as Brabantio, and Mr. Henry Ainley was an extremely attractive Cassio, playing with great tact in the drunken scene and speaking his lines with fine intelligence. The rest of the cast did their duty well and the only things to suggest that the revival was for four matinees only were some small slips make in the words.

BUSINESS VERSUS BEAUTY.

A CHAT WITH MR. MARCUS STONE, R.A.

(This is the forty-ninth year that Mr. Marcus Stone has exhibited in the Royal Academy, and, as will be seen from the following conversation with a "Tribune" representative, his enthusiasm for the beauty of life is still fresh.)

"London is condemned on all hands as the most inartistic city in the world," said Mr. Marcus Stone, in an interview recently, "yet those who inhabit it pay little heed to this condemnation and do not seem to trouble themselves in the least whether their surroundings are beautiful or ugly. The fact is that Englishmen do not possess the artistic instincts so dominant in the national character of, say, the French or the Italians. What eye for beauty they have soon becomes blinded, too, owing to the ceaseless commercial activity which fills their lives and which causes them to speedily become accustomed to those surroundings whose shortcomings they have not the time and will not take the trouble to consider.

"The average person would probably never notice, unless it was pointed out to him, that London was an inartistic city at all. Thackeray once said that an English duke knew less about art than a French shoeblack! And there is little doubt but that he was correct, or the rich would never be content with the filthy aspect of their homes.

"The cause of the difference in the matter of artistic feeling between French and English people may not be difficult to explain, for whereas England is a country of towns where large slices of the population are massed together, in France the population is widely distributed over much larger area of country. After Paris and Marseilles there hardly any towns that can boast of a large population, and the result is that the average Frenchman escapes the necessity of having his senses dulled through a lifelong confinement in regions covered with bricks and mortar, and spends his time in remote districts, where the beauties of Nature itself cannot but make an impression upon his temperament.

THE PENALTY OF CARELESSNESS.

"It is the smoke and fog and mud in London which are responsible in a very large measures for making our city so ugly, for such beautiful buildings as are or might be erected must speedily disappear beneath such a coating of grime that passers-by would never notice any beauties that happened to exist. The very nature of a Frenchman would make it utterly impossible for him to put up with this sort of thing for any length of time. While the Englishman goes on with his daily work and, from having to do without beauty, loses the capacity to enjoy it, and therefore makes no effort to stay the attacks of the atmosphere, the Frenchman's blood would soon boil with indignation at seeing his handiwork so effaced, and would never rest satisfied until something had been done to prevent it.

"I have no hesitation in saying that if London were suddenly to become inhabited entirely by French people, they would so concentrate their attention upon the discovery of some means of doing away with the smoke nuisance that that would be accomplished within two years. They would attach importance to the necessity for such a discovery for two reasons. First of all, from a genuine artistic desire for more beauty in their surroundings; and secondly, because they are so earnestly thrifty that they would wish to put an end to the enormous amount of damage done by the carbonic acid so prevalent in the atmosphere of London.

"And, in my opinion, it is the overcoming of the smoke nuisance which must be the first step towards making London more artistic.

"Genius is the power of taking trouble, and if Englishmen had any real artistic feeling they would not be content with their present surroundings, but would make a great effort to improve them. But no improvement can ever be achieved in anything without a certain amount of trouble being taken. No real artist would ever hesitate to devote a whole year's work, if he could afford to do so to improving some particular department of his ability. I have seen Sir Alma Tadema rub out from some picture he has been engaged upon thousands of pounds worth of painting which others would have said was perfect, but which did not quite come up to his ideal; while, to quote another instance to show that trouble must be taken to produce the best results I have known Sargent to take longer over painting some simple object that an ordinary man might have done in a day than the latter would have taken to complete his whole picture.

THE GLORY THAT FADES.

"Speaking of pictures, the pity of them, from a painter's point of view, is that, after all, they are little more than pieces of furniture which are bound to become worn out in time. Think what a tragedy it is that those great Greek painters who must have existed at the same time as the marvellous sculptors of that period have left no traces behind them of the work they did. None of the furniture they made is left! Yet we still have Homer. What an example of the advantages literature holds over art! Fancy being able to buy to-day for sixpence a copy of, say, Vanity Fair, which loses nothing of its beauty or meaning because it does not happen to be the author's actual manuscript. How difference it is with pictures. No matter how many or how beautiful are the engravings or the copies of the original, they can never convey quite the same meaning to those who see them. While the picture of the artist becomes destroyed by time, the writings of the litterateur remain for all time, nor lose one fraction of their value during the centuries when copies of them are handed down to posterity.

"This will be the forty-ninth consecutive year of my being an exhibitor at the Royal Academy but I hope that I may not cease to become an exhibitor before Londoners wake up to the fact that beauty should not be entirely obliterated by business, and before some steps are taken to make our capital at least compare favourably, from an artistic point of view, with those of other nations."

INDIAN FAMINE RETURNS.

THE AFFECTED AREAS.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 26th May contain the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Rain fell in 21 districts during the week, heavy showers being received in Shahjahanpur, Barabanki, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Partabgarh, Fatehpur, and Allahabad. Several districts report abnormally hot weather. Irrigation of cane and extra crops continues and the latter are now being reaped in nine districts. Fields are being prepared for the autumn crops and sowings have commenced in several districts. Opium weighments have been completed in Lucknow and Sultanpur and are approaching completion elsewhere. Cholera continues in Jaunpur, Jhansi, Hamirpur, and Banda and is increasing in Jalaun. There is still great scarcity of fodder in the Bundelkhand districts and in parts of the Agra Division. Water is running short in Aligarh. Prices are generally stationary, but have risen in seven and fallen in six districts. The total number of persons on relief at the end of the week was 145,000.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—A quarter of an inch of rain fell during the week in Banda and Hamirpur, and Jhansi also received a slight sprinkling. Agricultural operations are at present confined to the irrigation and weeding of sugarcane and extra crops and the preparation and sowing of fields for the autumn harvest. Fodder is scarce in all districts. Water is very deficient in the Hamirpur district where an attempt is now being made to bore tube wells. Large demands for takavi for cattle have been made and are expected. Cholera continues in Banda, Hamirpur, and Jhansi and is increasing in Jalaun, where the numbers on relief continue to fall. Village works are being extended. Prices of food grains are stationary except in Hamirpur where they are rising and in Agra and Etawah where they are falling. The numbers on relief are:—Allahabad Division—workers 70,000, on gratuitous relief 56,000; Agra Division—workers 9,000, on gratuitous relief 10,000; total 145,000.

PUNJAB.

There was slight rainfall during the week in all districts except Rohtak, Ambala, Jullundur, Mianwali, Multan. Prices of grains are generally falling; wheat has risen in price in Rohtak, Delhi, Ambala, and Amritsar. Harvesting of spring and sowing of autumn crops continue. Extra spring crops are still being sown in Lyallpur. Reaping of tobacco has commenced in Gurgaon. The condition and prospect of the standing crops are good except on unirrigated areas in Delhi. The yield of the spring crops is generally good. The condition of the opium crop in Lahore is good. Locusts appeared in parts of Shahpur and Mianwali slightly damaging the autumn crops in the former and extra spring crops in the latter. Toka (grass hopper) is also damaging young cotton plants in Shahpur. Hail fell in parts of Mianwali but did no damage. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient throughout the Province. There are no complaints regarding the canal water supply.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Rohtak—on works 4,808, on gratuitous relief 6,141; total 10,949. People are generally resorting to work. There is no wandering or emaciation apparent. The physical condition of labourers is good. Relief measures are sufficient and the public health is good except for a few cases of plague.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

There were slight showers throughout the Province during the week except in Bannu. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated areas is good and on unirrigated average, except in Dera Ismail Khan where it is below average. Harvest prospects and outturn of spring crops are good. Sowings of autumn crops are being continued. Canal water is sufficient in Peshawar except in Sivabi and normal elsewhere. There is no irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan; rivers are rising. The condition of cattle is generally good, except in Mardan and Bannu, and average in Dera Ismail Khan. Stocks of food grains are sufficient. Fodder and pasture are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 14 11-16 to 19 1-2; maize 15 to 18 7-16; gram 15 5-8 to 20; bajra 13 to 14 3-8 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

Rainfall.—Jaipur 21 cents and slight rain in Bikaner, Bharatpur, and Dholpur. Land is being prepared for autumn sowings in many places. The condition of cattle is generally poor in affected tracts owing to scarcity of fodder. Emigrant cattle are returning in considerable numbers. Water is insufficient in hill tracts and in parts of Katah, Jhalawar, Kishengarh, and Dholpur. Prices have fallen slightly in Bharatpur and are practically steady elsewhere. The numbers on famine relief are:—Ajmer-Merwara—32,823; Native States—57,785; total 90,608.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Ajmer—on works 7,088, on gratuitous relief 3,168, total 10,256; Merwara—on works 16,225, on gratuitous relief 6,341, total 22,567; Native States:—Marwar—on works 2,644, on gratuitous relief 1,663; total 4,310; Mewar—on works 2,663, on gratuitous relief 316, total 2,979; Shahpura—on works 35, on gratuitous relief 92, total 127, Tonk—on works 3,125, on gratuitous relief 882, total 4,007; Jaipur—on works 15,488 on gratuitous relief 522, total 16,010 Kishengarh—on works 3,651, on gratuitous relief 2,901, total 6,562, Alwar—on works 2,072, on gratuitous relief 1,354; total 3,426 Eastern States—on works 15,203, on gratuitous relief 5,161, total 20,364. Prices vary between 11 1-2 seers per rupee in Karauli and 14 1-2 seers in Bharatpur. Forty-nine deaths from cholera are reported from Pushkar and Ajmer; other conditions are practically unchanged.

CENTRAL INDIA.

There was partial rain during the week in parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand Land is being prepared for autumn crops. Agricultural stock is bad in parts of Gwalior; fair in Bhopal and Malwa; and good in Bhopawar. Pasturage is bad in parts of Gwalior; and scarce in Bundelkhand. Prices are high in Gwalior and Baghelkhand; are rising in parts of Bhopal; and are steady in Bundelkhand, Malwa, and Bhopawar.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The general position is unaltered. Prices in Bundelkhand vary from 12 to 13 1-2 seers per rupee The numbers on relief are:—Gwalior—on works 64,500, on gratuitous relief 17,500, total 82,500. In Orcha, Datia, Samthar, Baoni, Charkhari, Pannu, Bijawar, Ajaigarh Chatarpur Sarila and Jagirs—on works 27,000, on gratuitous relief 4,000, total 31,000; grand total 113,000.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather has been hot but unsettled with thunder showers in most districts ranging from 26 cents in Hoshangabad to 90 cents in Bhandara and the Murwar tahsil of Jubbulpore. Preparation of land for autumn sowings is in rapid progress throughout the Provinces and sowing of rice has commenced in parts of the Drug tahsil. The condition of the people in Bilaspur continues to be satisfactory and private tanks and field embankments provide sufficient employment for labourers. The exodus of Bundelkhand immigrants from the Northern districts continues and those still remaining are fully employed. Scarcity of fodder and water continues to exist in parts of Saugor, Chanda, Bilaspur, Akola, and Yeotmal; and fodder is still very dear in Wardha, Nagpur, Akola and in parts of Hoshangabad. Water is insufficient in parts of Narsinghpur and Amraoti. The price of wheat at Mungeli in the Bilaspur district has dropped sharply to 13 1-4 seers per rupee; in Jubbulpore wheat is cheaper by 3-4ths of a seer and dearer by 1 1-4th seers in Balaghat; gram dearer by one seer in Mandla: prices elsewhere are steady or fluctuate slightly.

BARODA.

For week ending 19th May 1906. The numbers on relief are:—on works 3,254, on gratuitous relief 147, total 3,401.

The Bombay Returns have already been published.

The number of persons on relief is 463,110, a decrease of 881.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	2	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	2	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	7	45
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	2	16
G Mahim and Worli	6	7	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	6
Total	23	27	155
Total plague deaths to date	133 111	97,2037	
Same date last year	38	34	128

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

We have advanced since the days when the clergy were ousted from their pulpits for refusing to read publicly the Book of Sports (enforced on them by Laud in 1633) and to dance on the Lord's Day. Richard Baxter, of Saints' Everlasting Rest fame, describes Sabbath observance in those days thus: We could not, on the Lord's Day, either read a chapter, or pray, or sing a psalm, or catechize, or instruct a servant, but with the noise of the pipe and tabor and the shoutings in the street, continually in our ears. Even among a tractable people we were the common scorn of all the rabble in the streets and called Puritans, precisions, and hypocrites, because we rather chose to read the Scriptures than to do as they did, though there was no savour of Nonconformity in our family. And when the people by the book were allowed to play and dance out of public service-time, they could so hardly break off their sports that many a time the reader was fain to stay till the piper and players would give over. Sometimes the moris-dancers would come into the church in all their linen, and scarfs, and antic dresses, with morris-bells jingling at their legs; and as soon as common prayer was read, did haste out presently to their play again.

The 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, better known as the Buffs, are to receive new colours from the Lord Mayor on Wednesday. The regiment is one of the few which enjoy the right of marching with colours flying and drums beating when passing through the City of London. For some reason involved in obscurity, marine regiments obtained this right probably because the first of them was that of the Duke of York Heir-Apparent to the throne For many years that regiment was the third on the list ranking next to the Queen's and the Holland Regiment (now the Buffs) stood next. When the marine regiment was disbanded the Holland Regiment moved up one and because the 3rd Foot and apparently appropriated also this peculiar privilege, although it was never a marine corps.

Our latest Australian visitor, the Rev. Professor J. L. Rentoul, of Ormond College, Melbourne University, is a near relative of Judge Rentoul, of the City of London Court. He is one of the most vigorous of Colonial controversialists, both on the platform and in the Press. In fact, his popular nickname is Fighting Larry, a somewhat Hibernian way of describing the President of the Melbourne Peace Humanity, and-Arbitration Society. This body came into being during the South African war, of which Professor Rentoul was a vehement opponent. He was the most unpopular man in Melbourne during the Mafficking period, but since the Chinese Labour episode the pendulum has swung and on leaving for his present holiday there were quite a number of popular demonstrations in his honour.

While scratching his nose with the end of a loaded revolver, says the 'Daily Mail," a man in Paris accidentally pulled the trigger and blew off the tip of his nose. Students of Manners for Men and kindered works will realize at once that the habit of scratching the nose at all is one that cannot be too strongly condemned, though we regretfully admit that it appears to be largely on the increase, even in the best society. But if the nasal organ must be scratched at all it is evident that firearms are not the implements most suited to the purpose. What's the matter, as they say in America, with the poker?

Fired by the example of the many girls who have sent outlines of their daily lives to a contemporary a young lady correspondent invites us to publish the following carte du jour, which she states, is typical of the daily routine of the average simple English girl of to-day:—

8.30 a.m.: Am called by my maid.
9.0 a.m.: Rise.
9.15 a.m.: Am late for family prayers.
9.20 a.m.: Go upstairs to finish dressing.
9.40 a.m.: Am late for breakfast.
10.0 a.m.: Watch mother "doing" the flowers.
10.30 a.m.: Watch father writing a letter to "The Times."
11.0 a.m.: Go upstairs to put on my hat.
12.30 a.m.: Come downstairs hatted.
12.35 p.m.: Go out shopping until luncheon.
1.40 p.m.: Am late for lunch.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.: Rest.
4 p.m to 5 p-m.: More rest.
5 p.m. to 7 p.m.: Pay calls.
7 p.m.: Dress for dinner.
8.15 p.m.: Am late for dinneg.
9.30 p.m. to 2 a.m.: Play bridge.

The simple life indeed!

The Council of the Linnean Society have awarded the Linnean medal for this year to Canon A. M. Norman in recognition of his labours, extending over many years, in the domain of marine zoology, by which our knowledge of that branch of the science has been considerably advanced. Canon Norman, the Scotsman says, has specially devoted his studies to the deep-sea forms of the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans and his extensive and well-known collection of marine invertebrates is very rich in specimens from those seas. The Linnean medal was instituted in 1888 in commemoratin of the centenary of the Society, and is presented annually to a botanist and a zoologist alternately at the anniversary meeting on May 24.

It is astonishing when you begin to look into the matter, writes a Fashion Correspondent, what money can be, and undoubtedly is, spend in the present day on the one accessory alone of the toilette designated neckwear. I particularly had my attention drawn to this the other day when going through Debenham and Freebody's and noticed seven different departments which offered specialities for the neck. First of all came the varieties of the motor scarf, the latest being the silkknitted variety. Then followed the chiffon in every possible shade, in plain sequined, embroidered, painted, Japanese, ruffled, etc., etc. Further on I met the stoles, in Luxeuil, in Tambour, in Limerick, and lastly, in Brussels, the latter being most exquisitely dainty, and the prices were equally dainty too. In another department were the cravattes and boas, made of ring-spotted net, edged with baby velvet ribbons in all colours and lengths. Again, the linen-embroidered collars, plastrons, and stocks were charming and infinitely numerous, and at the ribbon counter were all the latest novelties for the adornment of these collars in endless designs. And to crown all came the Japanese coque cravattes and boas, the ostrich and marabout feather boas, in every quality and price up to 30 guineas. Add all these trifles together, and I think you will find the neck fairly expensive to furnish with fashionable bagatelles.

Up to now the Nelly Farren benefit holds the record for big receipts, though that given to Mr. Keeley makes a very good second. It looks as if the Ellen Terry Jubilee Performance may rival and perhaps exceed both. The best boxes are priced at 100 guineas, and stalls at five guineas, and the rush to act by popular favourites will probably be as great as the rush to see. The popularity of Nelly Farred and Mrs. Keeley was mainly reminiscent, but Ellen Terry is the popular idol of both yesterday and to-day, and, apart from her art, she makes a personal appeal to which the response will assuredly be immense.

Within the past week the chestnuts in the London parks have begun to deck themselves with snow-white plumes of blossom, and either next Sunday or the Sunday after will be advertised by the railway companies as Chestnut Sunday at Richmond and elsewhere where the trees abound. It it always a moveable feast, because in our uncertain climate no man may say long beforehand when the bloom of any tree will be at its best, and this spring has been more fickled than usual in its ways. The wind has destroyed many of the bloom shoots of the chestnuts, and the frost, which has been severe even quite lately, has nipped off no small number of opening buds. For all that there is a fair show of later blossoms and those who journey to see them will not be disappointed.

The Jewish Sabbath does not end, Dr. Adler has been reminding us, until the appearance in the sky on the night of the Christian Saturday of two stars of the second magnitude. The Jews had ever the habit of looking to the heavens for their calendar. The month began with its feast of trumpets when the new moon was first observed in the sky. A reward awaited the first credible witness who bore to the Beth Din in Jerusalem tidings that the moon had risen. A Jew was even permitted to travel on the Sabbath so that no time might be lost in conveying to Jerusalem the news that the month had dawned. But before claiming his guerdon the witness must make it clear that he had seen the veritable moon—no reflection in water, or doubtful suggestion through clouds. Here, undoubtful, is the origin of the common superstition that it is, unlucky to see the new moon through a window.

As a means of informing and allaying the anxiety of British families who have relatives or friends in California the Colonizer for May publishers detailed information as to the chief settlements of Britishers in that State and their distances from San Francisco. It is pointed out that Los Angeles is 534 miles distant. The chief British Colonies elsewhere are in Berkeley, Oakland, Santa Clara Valley, San Jose, Fresno. Placer County, Hanford, Bakersfield, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles Pasadena Santa Monica, Riverside, Redlands, and San Diego. In all, a fair estimate of British citizens in the State might be put down at about 20,000. Fruitfarming is the great attraction and engaged in the orange groves of Southern California and the deciduous orchards of Central California are large numbers of Britishers. The earthquakes may have done some of them damage but not to any extent.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

In Burma nearly general light rain has occurred on the coast, but only one fall is reported in the interior; cloud has decreased. The direction of winds in the Andamans and Diamond Island has shifted from a south-westerly to a south-easterly direction. This may indicate the weather becoming disturbed in the Bay owing to an advance of the monsoon. In Assam, the northern districts of Eastern Bengal and Orissa nearly general rain has continued, and in Bengal local rain has occurred. The chief falls are. Gauhati one inch Dhubri, Cherrapoonjee and Jalpaiguri one and a half inch, Dinajpur and Berhampur one inch, False Point one and a half inch, and Cuttack one inch. The thorough of low pressure has moved slightly northward to the neighbourhood of the hills. Winds from the Bay are directed chiefly to Eastern Bengal and Assam and cloud has decreased materially in Bengal and Chota Nagpur, where the air has become slightly drier. Temperature has again fallen in the area of rainfall, where, it now is below normal. In the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and the Central Provinces temperature has risen now above normal, the greatest excess being 1 degree at Meerut. Air has become drier in the United Provinces and cloud has increased in the East of Central India and the central parts of the Central Provinces. In the Peninsula the rainfall is confined to the southern part of the Malabar Coast, Cochin and Trivandrum each reporting half an inch of rain. The conditions on the West Coast suggest that, owing to the advance of the monsoon, winds and weather may be disturbed in the South Arabian Sea a considerable distance, from the coast. On the East Coast the air has become drier. In Burma the rainfall is likely to be confined chiefly to the coast districts and also in North-East India, Eastern Bengal and Assam, while local rain is probable on the south of the West Coast.

THE CALCUTTA WEATHER.

Total rainfall from 1st Jan to 8 a.m. of 31st May 1906 .... 15.83
Rainfall from 8 a.m. of 31st May to 8 a.m. of 1st June 1906 .... nil
Total........ 15.83.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH JUNE.

Stations.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Average hours.	Temperature in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st November to date.
Bushire 4th.	29.851	NNW	5	86.1	78.4	83	.....	0.00	−0.00
Jask	29.643	SE	M	88.3	79.4	85	.....	0.00	−0.07
Musca 4th	29.559	NW	5	106.3	88.5	73	.....	0.00	−0.29
Aden 4th	29.527	NW	6	95.3	85.3	81	.....	4.33	−0.00
Lahore	29.499	Calm	3	110.4	81.3	41	.....	.....	−0.10
Sirsa	29.534	WNW	3	111.8	89.1	24	.....	2.94	−0.69
Delhi	29.513	W	20	109.2	96.6	15	.....	2.12	−0.15
Agra	29.523	SW	9	109.5	93.4	24	.....	2.76	−0.06
Cawnpore	29.522	W	6	110.4	89.3	21	.....	0.78	−0.29
Allahabad	29.512	W	4	111.6	88.5	14	.....	1.27	−0.25
Jhansi	29.586	NW	6	111.5	91.7	73	.....	4.50	+0.01
Jaccbabad	29.510	SSE	7	116.6	75.7	36	.....	2.41	−0.10
Karachi	29.610	W	16	92.9	82.3	70	.....	1.55	−0.16
Jeypore	29.611	W	7	109.2	83.1	29	.....	1.48	−0.08
Ajmere	29.658	NW	18	[illegible]	87.0	[illegible]	.....	1.32	−0.05
Deesa	29.700	WSW	11	104.8	79.9	59	.....	0.37	−0.01
Ahmedabad	29.737	WSW	7	102.8	82.1	58	.....	1.81	−0.65
Bhuj	29.715	WNW	17	98.6	79.6	75	.....	1.64	−0.03
Jamnagar	29.721	WSW	[illegible]	97.1	76.2	61	.....	2.85	−.00
Dwarka	29.750	WSW	15	89.8	81.3	77	.....	0.75	
Rajkot	29.724	SW	10	103.4	73.3	67	0.07	.....	−0.07
Bhavnagar Para	29.759	SW	11	105.1	79.0	64	.....	0.18	−0.16
Veraval	29.743	W	12	87.6	81.8	73	.....	0.42	−0.00
Neemuch	29.675	WSW	11	102.0	81.7	17	.....	1.08	−0.12
Indore	29.702	W	10	101.6	78.1	51	0.03	0.21	−0.32
Saugor	29.614	WNW	10	104.9	85.6	29	.....	0.79	−0.20
Jubbulpore	29.625	WNW	4	106.0	81.8	35	.....	3.65	−0.30
Hoshangabad	29.638	W	5	105.3	84.8	32	.....	0.33	−0.31
Khandwa	29.684	NW	12	105.2	83.6	43	.....	0.09	−0.25
Raipur	29.595	SW	10	107.8	86.4	30	.....	5.59	−0.38
Nagpur	29.612	W	5	108.8	84.6	32	.....	3.39	−0.71
Amraoti	29.662	WSW	5	105.5	83.3	27	.....	0.86	−0.56
Akola	29.668	NW	7	108.6	85.4	12	.....	1.23	−0.41
Surat	29.753	WSW	7	93.7	80.1	74	.....	0.19	−0.28
Malegaon	29.728	WNW	11	103.8	77.3	50	.....	0.18	−0.5[illegible]
Bombay	29.700	N	8	92.6	82.4	72	.....	1.19	−1.56
Poona	29.744	W	15	96.1	72.9	47	.....	0.93	−0.69
Ahmednagar	29.746	N	8	101.9	75.6	49	.....	0.84	−0.66
Aurangabad	29.745	WNW	14	102.0	77.2	38	.....	1.81	.....
Sholapur	29.743	WNW	13	104.7	80.4	50	.....	1.13	−0.46
Ratnagiri	29.719	NW	12	92.8	82.9	67	.....	1.70	−0.09
Bijapur	29.749	W	12	102.4	74.1	67	.....	0.97	−0.72
Belgaum	29.730	WNW		94.3	71.4	76	.....	7.30	−1.17
Mormugoa	29.75	NE	11	95.5	82.9	73	.....	1.11	−1.71
Karwar	29.55	W	7	91.3	80.5	76	.....	0.22	−4.14
Mangalore	29.765	SSE	5	90.9	80.4	66	.....	6.30	−4.16
Calicut	29.763	SE	9	90.7	77.7	78	0.02	9.75	−3.59
Cochin	29.776	S	M	110.4	73.7	86	0.71	12.90	−1.60
Bangalore	29.806	W	8	105.6	69.3	76	.....	4.26	−0.36
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29.791	W	4	108.8	84.1	49	.....	3.11	−0.56
Masulipatam	29.663	S	7	98.7	85.5	82	.....	0.40	−[illegible].54
Bellary	29.678	WNW	7	107.6	78.3	57	.....	1.38	−0.40
Cuddapa	29.727	W	G	112.5	86.0	46	.....	2.87	−0.57
Madras	29.681	S	8	101.0	85.0	71	.....	16.38	−0.38
Coimbatore	29.686	W	11	93.4	76.1	62	.....	3.98	−0.2[illegible]
Trichinopoly	29.741	SW	4	86.1	77.8	70	0.24	10.76	+0.56
Nagapatam	29.728	SW	10	101.4	82.0	56	.....	12.09	−[illegible].20
Colombo	29.811	SW	10	88.[illegible]	80.5	81	0.03	28.79	−1.70

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

SUMMARY

Pressure has fallen briskly at Lahore, Allahabad, Bellary and Cuddapah and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere.

Winds are southerly or south-easterly on the Malabar Coast North-easterly at Mormugao and south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Ajmer and in Gujarat.

Temperature.—The maximum had been 5° to 7° in excess of normal at Akola, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Hyderabad (Deccan), Masulipatam and Bellary, and minimum 5° to 8° in excess at Hyderabad (Deccan) Mangalore, Sholapur, Akola, Raipur, Saugor, Ajmer Cawnpore and Delhi. The highest temperature in shade was 117° at Jacobabad and the lowest 69° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in several places to-day.

Rain.—Colombo, Cochin, Calicut, Rajkot and Indore report light to moderate showers.

Weather.—Local showers appear likely in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 14th April, amounted to Rs. 25,336, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 845. Total earnings from 1st January to 14th April, were Rs. 5,01,635, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,90,040.

BABY TODD'S CURE OF SORE EYES

Over Two Years of Awful Suffering—Eyes Stuck Together and Would Bleed When Washed Open in the Morning—Every Lash Fell Out.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA

"I feel it my duty to tell of two most wonderful cures of sore eyes by Cuticura Ointment. My little son had an attack of measles which left the eyes in a shockingly bad state. The lids became inflamed and sore and every lash fell out. For two years and ten months I tried many eye ointments and lotions, besides following every advice given me, but nothing seemed to do them any good. They would be stuck in the morning, and I had to bathe them in warm milk and water, which was a very trying duty, as the eyelids would always bleed, causing the child untold suffering.

"I had heard a lot about Cuticura Ointment, so I thought I would try it, and from the first application I have had cause to be thankful. Before I had used one box of Ointment the lashes showed signs of growing, and at the end of a few months he had a crop of lashes of which any person might be proud.

"I recommended Cuticura to a Mrs. Phillips for her child, who also had sore eyes, and her little one was cured with less than one box. I have advised dozens of people to use Cuticura Ointment, often stopping them in the street, as I did Mrs. Phillips, who was a total stranger to me. I have such implicit faith in it that I have written to relatives in England and Ireland telling them of its wonderful virtues, and asking them to recommend it to any sufferers they might know.

"I am sending you this testimonial of my own free will, in the hope that others may be benefited as we have been. (signed) Mrs. C. Todd, Old South Head Road, Waverly, Sydney, N.S.W." Reference, Messrs. R. Towns & Co., Sydney.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.
Mailed Free, "How to Care for Baby's Skin and Scalp."

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raising powder
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Scones, Cakes, plain pastry, &c., are made with such ease, turn out so deliciously light, look so tempting that new users are delighted with it. You will be delighted too if you try it—do so soon.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

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Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Zanzibar.
Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Mombassa.
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.
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L. COMBE,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND .... „ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND .... „ 1,000,000

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MEN! LET ME APPEAL TO YOU.

No MAN should be weak; no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than Nature intended him; no man should suffer when there is here at hand a certain cure for his weakness, a check to his waste of power. Most of the pains, most of the weakness of the stomach, heart, brain and nerves, from which men suffer, are due to an early loss of Nature's reserve power through mistakes. You need not suffer from this, you can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

Cook's Electric Body Battery,

worn while you sleep, pumps a constant soothing current of Electricity into your body for hours at a time. No burning or blistering of the skin, because the metal discs are covered with the proper electrodes, and the current is properly under control by means of the regulator attachment, which permits any desired strength being used. It has cured others and will cure you of Lame Back, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sciatica, Anæmia, and Lassitude, and will absolutely dispel that tired feeling you have when you get up in the morning. Electricity alone is the proper remedy for these and all organic or functional weaknesses arising from improper circulation and unnecessary waste of energy, it absolutely restores vigour. If you are ailing in any way and interested in this grand remedy, call on me and I will explain it to you. My specialist will give you a free test of the appliance. Advice and counsel is absolutely free. If you cannot call send for my book. It tells how my Body Battery is used and gives cuts illustrating the method. It will inspire you to be bigger stronger, younger (if you are old) and more manly than you ever felt. Write to-day. It is sent post free.

Office hours 9-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

C. G. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. G. COOK.
28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIVER DISORDER

The liver is the largest and most important gland in the whole body. Its derangement can throw all other organs wrong. Bile Beans act on the liver, and thus cure all disorders—Headaches, Biliousness, Dizziness, Pains in the Side, etc.—which are set up by liver disorder.

"Liver disorder robbed me of my health," says Mrs. Cameron, of Sword Street, Glasgow. "I had pains in the side and back, had fits of vomiting, and would awaken from sleep feeling very sick; headache and dizziness also afflicted me. If I felt all right when I got up, by the forenoon I should turn sick, dizzy, and have a splitting headache. I began to take Bile Beans and they seemed to clear all objectionable matter from my system. The sickness left me and the headaches. I regained my appetite and strength. It is now well over twelve months since Charles Forde's Bile Beans for Biliousness cured me completely, and I have since had no trace of liver disorder, biliousness, or other ailment from which I suffered for so long."

Bile Beans for Biliousness are the safest family medicine, and a certain cure for Headache, Constipation, Piles, Colds, Chills, Influenza, Liver Trouble, Bad Breath, Indigestion, Palpitation, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Dizziness, Buzzing in the Head, "Summer Fag," Debility, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Anæmia, and all Female Ailments. Of all Medicine Vendors for R. 1, or packed free from the BILE BEAN CO., HEAD INDIAN DEPOT, 30, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA, on receipt of price R. 1.2 per bottle or six bottles for Rs. 6.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE.
For Free Sample Bottle of Bile Beans send name and address, the accompanying coupon, and one anna stamp (to cover return postage). Address: Bile Bean Co., Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

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Bile Beans for Biliousness

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Sidney Lee holds forth a tempting prospect to those persevering literary sappers and miners who have the patience to grub amongst old records. In the article on The Future of Shakespearean Research which he contributes to the current number of the "Nineteenth Century" Mr. Lee shows that there is good reason to believe that much valuable information about Shakspere and his contemporaries lies hid among the million or so of extant Elizabethan documents which have not as yet been critically examined. Within the last two or three years, as he reminds us, no less than five contemporary references to Shakspere have been brought to light by what can only be described as happy accidents. Amongst these the greatest interest will be taken in the discovery that Shakspere was employed to design an impresa or device for the Earl of Rutland, that the "York Herald" plitorled him amongst the men of low birth who had received coats of arms on false pretences, and that his father used to say of him, Will was a good, honest fellow, but he darest have crackt a jeast with him at any time. Here are certainly three items which, it cannot be denied, add appreciable to our knowledge of Shakspere's life and character. The great poet still refuses to abide our question, but it is idle to ignore the probability that a properly organised search amongst the still unexamined documents of the Public Record Office may bring much to light that bears upon his life and work.

It is just conceivable, as Mr. Lee suggests, that some Shaksperean documents of the greatest importance may be lurking among the dry records of law cases to which he was a party. It was the practice in Elizabethan—and, indeed, in much later—times to keep any papers which might have been produced as bearing on a trial among the records of the court, and one may at least imagine that some Shaksperean manuscripts may yet survive in this way, since the actors and playwrights of his day were very litigiously inclined, and constantly brought actions against one another for what we should nowadays call infringement of copyright. It is at least possible that autograph copies of the plays involved were produced on such occasions for the inspection of the judges, and that these copies may still survive among the dusty papers that preserve the history of the case. Mr. Lee proposes that some organised attempt should be made to work steadily through all the unexplored recesses of the Public Record Office in order to see if any discovery of this nature can be made. This is a task which can only be performed by the co-operation of a large number of competent volunteers—just as, in another field of research, the staff of a modern observatory has to rely on outside assistance for the examination of the photographic plates of the stars which it is busily engaged in making but has no time to study at leisure. This is where the cultivated amateur comes to the rescue, and we hope that Mr. Lee's suggestion will not on deaf ears, but will lead to the organization of a corps of voluntary searchers, for whom the possibility of an epoch-making discovery—even the original manuscript of Hamlet is not beyond the dreams of antiquarian avarice—should be a sufficient inducement. Only care must be taken not to let a modern Ireland into this tempting field.

It seems strange that a man should occupy a volume in telling us at length what practical men have often put into a sentence. There was the Iron Duke, for instance, who summarised the art of public speaking in a score of words, and now Mr. J. O'Connor Power is making a book on The Making of an Orator. If the legend be correct, the Duke's advice to the young peer who consulted him was something to this effect: Wait till you've something to say: get up and say it; sit down. But the Duke was a man of action, and his present successor in the exposition of the art is something else. Time was when he looked like being the orator-in-chief of the Irish party, but Parnell and he had things to say of each other, and Mr. Sexton took up the running until he retired. Mr. Power since then has added a good deal to his experience, and it is not often that a man who has covered three important fields—the Bar, the House, and the platform—sets himself to reveal his oratorical theory and experience with so many qualifications and so many claims to be heard. The book is to come from Messrs. Methuen in the middle of next week.

This month is to see the appearance of The Duke of Argyll: 1823-1900, the long-expected autobiography of a statesman who has in the Victorian Valhalla a niche peculiarly his own. The work is in two octavo volumes, each with a wealth of portraits and other illustrations, and the Dowager Duchess has taken an active part in its preparation. The first part consists of a full and carefully prepared autobiography, recording the Duke's early years his parentage and childhood, his surroundings and studies, especially in Science and Natural History, in which he afterwards became a recognised authority. Then comes his political era—his share in Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet as Lord Privy Seal, and a record of what passed in the Cabinet both before and during the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny. With the Mutiny the autobiography—which was written in 1897 to 1900—ends, and the remainder of the Life is derived from the Duke's diaries and his correspondence with all the leading personages of his time.

We recently commented upon an American copyright case in which the law had shown itself not to be a brass, but—in the words of Wise Youth—quite human. Now another decision is reported which bears out that contention. Judge Wright has decided that the copyright notice demanded by the American statute need not be put on copies of a purely English edition. If the formalities required by the law of any country in which a book is published are duly observed, that is quite sufficient, in Judge Wright's view. In conjunction with the very similar ruling of Judge Sanborn, this decision will render the task of the American pirate hardly worth undertaking. A correspondent of the 'Tribune' points out another grievance of the English author, which is that synchronous publication in England and the United States is required to ensure American copyright, and justly observes that it would be a boon to authors, and no real injustice to anyone, if six months' grace were allowed to English authors for arranging with an American publisher before the pirate—in Carlyle's trenchant phrase may begin to steal.

The Chairman of the London County Council has opened a children's playground on the site of the old Marshalsea Prison. Dickens has immortalised that oblong pile of barrack building, partitioned into squalid houses standing back to back, so that there were no back rooms; environed by a narrow, paved yard, hemmed in by high walls duly spiked at top. Even in Dickens's time the prison was out of use, and the world, as he said, was none the worse for its loss. But in those days, though the unfortunate debtor was just coming to be recognised as an unfit subject for imprisonment, it was not supposed that the civic authorities were under any compulsion to supply playgrounds for the children of the slums. One of the turnkeys indeed, observed that the Marshalsea itself was a regular playground of children. It is although many of the debtors were allowed the doubtful consolation of having their families with them, it is very certain that the playground just opened will be more wholesome for the rising generation than the miserable scenes in which only a rare Little Dorrit could keep the freshness of childhood unstained by the squalor of the environment.

Another work from the same press which, although of a different kind, has something of the same tender association of a widow with her husband's work is "The Austinian Jurisprudence." We all remember the devotion of Sarah Austin to her husband's memory and the sagacity and zeal with which she edited his remains, after a long participation in his legal and literary work, for which she was singularly well qualified, as Macaulay himself admitted in his famous review with the "New Zealander" in it. This new Murray book is a reissue of some of Austin's learned lectures, revised with notes and introductions by Dr. W. Jethro Brown, Professor of Comparative Law in Aberystwith University. Incidentally, attempts will be made to state how far the main positions of Austinian doctrine have been affected by later criticism and research. Special attention will be paid to such subjects as the Definition of Law, the Motives of Obedience, the Conception of Sovereignty as Objective Fact, Sovereignty in the Constitution of the United States, the Comparitive Method of Jurisprudence, and the conception of Law as Command.

The revised version of the firm of Grant Richards is keeping up its activities, and books are appearing with tolerable frequency from the new office in Carlton-street, Regent-street, S.W. In the course of a week or two the firm will issue an open-air anthology, entitled, Traveller's Joy, on the preparation of which Mr. W. G. Waters has been engaged for many years. He has here attempted to provide, as he says in his preface, a guide to those flowery wildernesses which lie a little off the beaten track, and a special feature of the book will be its end papers and colours, the work of Mr. William Hyde. Mr. Arthur Machen is publishing shortly, through the same press, a new volume of stories, containing three which have not previously appeared in book form. The title is to be "The House of Souls," and a frontispiece and cover have been drawn by Mr. S. H. Sime. Venus and Cupid: An Impression in Prose, after Velasquez, in Colour. Written by Filson Young," is the title of another book which will be issued during the next two or three weeks. The number of copies will be limited to three hundred and fifty, on hand-made paper, except for a dozen, which will contain a reproduction in photogravure of the Rokeby "Venus," on Japanese vellum. The author and the publisher undertake that the essay, which will be duly copyrighted in the United States, shall not be reprinted in any from until 1917.

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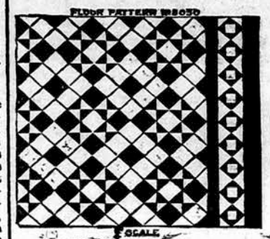

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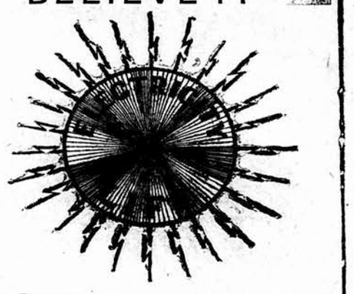

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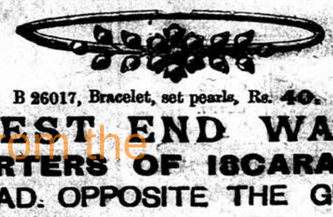

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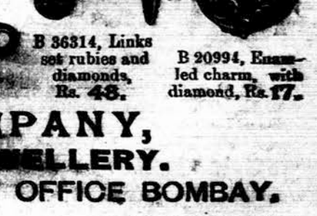

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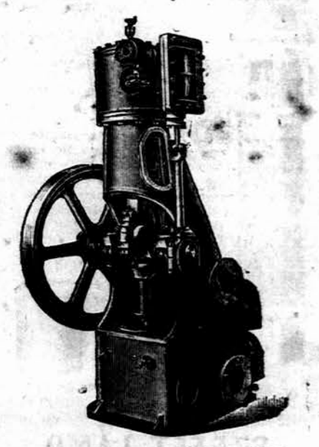

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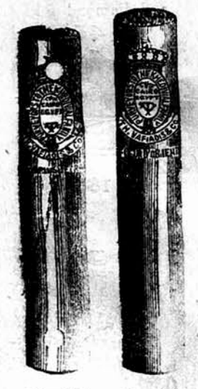

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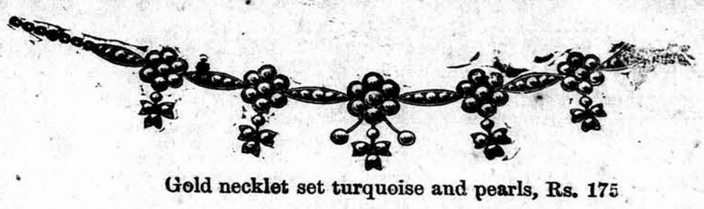

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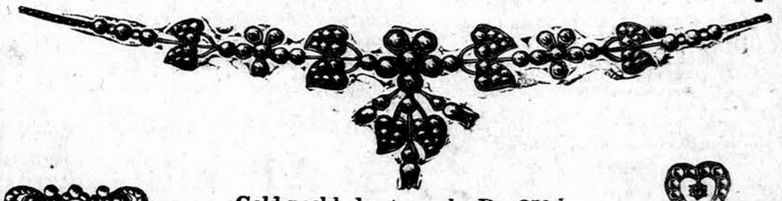
Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.



Gold necklet set pearls, Rs. 250.

Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.

Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.

Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.

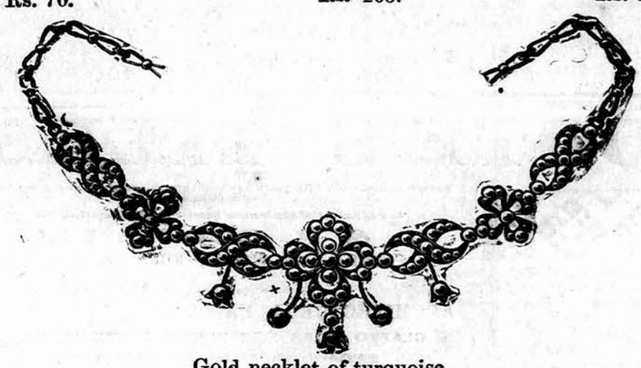
Gold pearls, Set Bracelet Rs. 205.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearls Rs. 38

Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135

Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.



Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

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